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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II. NO 30. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec. 19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th " 1915.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Wakasa Maru	K. Itenno.	6265	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
Tenshima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	23st. Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat.
180—B7.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,709	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi . ..	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box. 141.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LHASA,	2,184,	Sat. 19th December,		*Direct.
DUMRA,	1,695	Mon. 21st Dec.	11a.m.,	†P. B. D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA,	3,050	Thurs. 24th Dec.		

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 24th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 20th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
18th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.'15
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,868	J. Kinnaird	24th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R. 26th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool		924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including rail fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER
BOMBAY & POONA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.
180—12.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. C.
Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

CALL OF CHRISTMAS

SILVER GOODS

EVERY ARTICLE IS HALL MARKED.

You will specially appreciate the array of serviceable and decorative articles we are offering for sale and which contribute so conspicuously to the elegance, charm and comforts of the home and which also form such an impressive feature of modern home life. We offer goods for sale which, as presents, are suitable for all occasions—

CEREMONIAL AND COMPLIMENTARY.

You will experience no difficulty nor will you end in a despairing purchase of something unsuitable at our establishment. No such difficulty will arise as we are showing an almost endless variety of artistic ware. If a WEDDING PRESENT is occupying your thoughts or is likely to do so in the immediate future, pieces of Silver, large or small, or a selection in the best electroplate, will form some attraction and may therefore be secured at once.

Having obtained at most advantageous prices a supply of Silver goods of High Class Quality from a High Class manufacturer in England, we are selling these goods at almost manufacturer's prices. Supplies, however, in this direction are limited, the number in selections being not at all large.

For flowers, for fruit, for iced drinks and ices. CUT GLASS is the most effective in the world.

Those attracted by artistic table service will view our designs of CUT GLASS with special interest. We have many sample pieces.

Come and see the display of fine workmanship and of beautiful decorative table ware all restrained by taste and full of graceful lines and refined feeling.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

If you once try Methyloids you will never be willing to bother with injections or copaiba and santal again. Methyloids cure quickly—never disappoint. 180—A5.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 852.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

WANTED A GRADUATE early in January, 1915, for B. M. High School, Honavar, Kanara. Apply to MANAGER.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—P. O. P. PRINTER WANTED. Apply BAITHOUSE & Co., Photographers, Poona. 4724

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

KASHMIR.—Required a few PAYING GUESTS in Srinagar for winter months. Gulmarg in early spring. Apply to Box No. 1062 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4608

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a Pleader. Apply to "LAND MANAGER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H.P. Initial salary will depend on abilities. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Custom House. 4711

APPLICATIONS for the quasi-permanent appointment of European Sanitary Superintendent for the Health Department of the Delhi Municipality, will be received by the Secretary, Delhi Municipal Committee, up to the 23rd December 1914. No one need apply who has not had Sanitary experience. Candidates must be well educated, able to ride, and have a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular. Pay Rs. 200 p. m. inclusive. Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
J. G. BEAZLEY, I. C. S.,
Secretary,
3079 Municipal Committee, Delhi.

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and, where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

COLLEGE of ENGINEERING, POONA. A temporary wireman is required for the New Engineering Laboratory, College of Engineering, Poona.
Applicants should have had good experience in indoor electric wiring of private residences and power stations, in erection of switchboards and dynamos and in use of instruments. None but expert wiremen need apply.
Applications, stating age and salary expected, should be sent to the undersigned (along with copies of testimonials) before the 30th of December, 1914.
H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
Poona, 16th December, 1914.
N.B.—Applicants in Bombay are advised to interview Mr. Shiv Narayan, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, between the hours of noon and 1 p.m., (S.T.), on Monday, 21st instant, in the office of the Managers, The Punjab National Bank, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. 4765

WANTED.—SMALL TWO-SEATED CAR with dickey. Apply to Box No. 1099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4771

WANTED—At the Civil Hospital, Karachi, two fully trained Nurses. Apply for particulars to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3087

WANTED a LADY TEACHER for five girls, English and Music essential. Meet Mrs. DINSHAH C/o K. R. Watcha, Patel Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road. 4756.

WANTED a PRIVATE PUPIL by Graduate with brilliant University career and excellent testimonials. Terms must be liberal. Apply to Box No. 1098 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4749

WANTED a qualified LADY SUPDTT. for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk, Pay Rs. 250—300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTI LAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana). 3088

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING in exchange for Private Tuition in French or English (an hour daily) in a respectable family in Bombay. Good reference obtainable. Apply to Box No. 1097 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4747

QUETTA CLUB.—REQUIRED two ABDARS who must be fully acquainted with their duties and be able to read and write English and keep bar accounts.
Only men with experience need apply.
B. LEICESTER,
Hony. Secretary,
Quetta Club, Ltd.
3089

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs which will not be returned.
THE HOME MINISTER,
Alwar State,
3051 (Rajputana).

WANTED at once, experienced men to be in supreme charge of the Goods work only at the Grain and Cotton Depot stations on this Railway. Pay offered to men in Railway service 25 per cent. increase on present pay.
The past service of men already on Railways will be transferred to this Railway. Only fully qualified men need apply. MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay 4719

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE.—A private brand new rubber-tyred VICTORIA, built to order. Price Rs. 750. Apply to—
S. N. HATE, L.C.E. B.Sc.,
72, Medows Street,
4690 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poon. 3040

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET a spacious airy well ventilated and convenient GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW situated at the junction of Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, just near the railway station, the post office, and tram road. For particulars apply to Mr HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY, Proprietor, Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay. 4755

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1914, for the supply of 200 tons South Hetton Smithy Nut Coal.
Tender forms and full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
H. E. LEES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Stores Office,
Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 14th December, 1914. 4734

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT is notified for information that on race days a SPECIAL TRAIN will run to the following timing:—
SPECIAL TRAIN.

Colaba	dep.	2-20 p.m.
Churchgate	dep.	2-25 p.m.
Mahalakshmi	arr.	2-35 p.m.

Official race cards can be purchased on race days at the undermentioned places:—
Byculla Club.
Bombay Club.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Pyrke's Apollo Hotel.
Watson's Hotel.
Messrs. F. Cornaglia & Co.
Messrs. G. Claridge & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Byculla.
Near Jacob's Circle.
Near Parsee Statue.
Near Pydhownie.
Near Victoria Terminus.
Near Floral Fountain.
Near King's Statue.
Near Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Near Bombay Club.
and at the Race Course, Mahalakshmi.
The public are particularly requested not to pay more than 8 annas for each race card, as this is the official price of the same.
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club
Bombay, 18th December, 1914. 4736

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of GORDHANDAS LACHMINARAYAN formerly known as GULAM MAHOMED BAIG (limited to the life Policy mentioned in the said Will) late of Hyderabad (Deccan) Marwadi Bania Hindu Inhabitant a Banker. .....Deceased.
JETHMAL MANSARAM of Bombay Marwadi Bania Hindu Inhabitant Shroff residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort one of the executors according to the tenor of the said Will. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the aforenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay)
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 8th day of December, 1914.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
4768 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN will run from Colaba to Surat and back as follows:—
ON 23RD DECEMBER.
Colaba Dep: 22.15
Surat Arr: 6. 0
ON 3RD JANUARY.
Surat Dep: 14.30
Colaba Arr: 21.2
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1914. 4767

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND AT MORLAND ROAD, ADMEASURING ABOUT 2151 SQUARE YARDS TOGETHER WITH THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BUILT THEREON.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account & at the risk of the mortgagors Charles Stone Hewett, Stanislaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 19th December, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Charles Stone Hewett and Stanislaus Hewett, the present trustees of an Indenture of settlement dated the 25th March 1911 of the first part, the said Charles Stone Hewett, Stanislaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, the surviving Beneficiaries under the said Indenture of settlement of second part, and the mortgagee of the third part, the following piece of land with the building erected thereon:—

DESCRIPTION OF PIECE OF LAND AND PROPERTY.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate at and on east side of Morland Road in the Agripada District in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,151 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New Survey No. 3533 with the messuages, tenements dwelling house and structures standing thereon,—assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 4066, street No. 253 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Abdul Karim Thanawala on or towards the west by Morland Road, aforesaid on or towards the north by the Rope-Factory of Thanawala and on or towards the south by the property of Allibhoy Motabhoy and which premises are now vacant.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE "VANDYKE STUDIO," WITH ITS PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND THE STUDIO FURNITURE.
Under instructions from Mr. Hasumbhoy Meherally Vazir and Ebrahimbhai Karmali, the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Edward Donald Pereira (Successor of P. Metzeker), traded as "Vandyke Studio," Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 21st December, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort:—
All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor in his "Vandyke Studio," with all its photographic materials, consisting of:—
Cameras complete with slides, lenses, plates, shutters, mounts, one lot of cabinet negatives, one lot of frames with photos and without photos, and photo materials, etc., and the studio furniture, such as:—
Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, office tables and revolving chairs, Persian carpets, photo albums, show cases, cupboards, easels, writing tables, teapoys, electric table fans, Oliver typewriter, printing frames, etc.
The above goods are on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms.
N.B.—The sale is made in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Bill of sale by way of mortgage dated the 28th day of May 1914, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.
The sale will be held positively on the day and at the time above stated.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND RINGS AND DIAMOND RUBY-EAR-RINGS AND BROOCHES OF ASSORTED PRICES AND SUITABLE FOR BUYERS.
Under instructions from the office, concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st DECEMBER, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following jewellery such as—
Diamond rings of assorted prices, diamond and ruby ear-rings, and fancy brooches set with diamonds and rubies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAKWADY, UPPER MAHIM.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., guardian of the property of minors, Shapoorji Framroze Aga and Jerbanu Famroze Aga, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mangesh Bhawanishanker Dhume and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of December 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the buildings and structures, erected thereon, situate lying and being at Upper Mahim, in the Oart called Takwady in the Town and Island of Bombay, admeasuring 5,575 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 485, Collector's new No. A/4339, old Survey No. 137, new Survey No. 1/135 and assessed by the Municipality under "G" ward No. 5733 (1), 5733 (2), and 5732 (2), Street Nos. 209, 209A and 208A and are bounded on or towards the East, by the Oart of Anandibai, widow of Shivram Essoba and Vithoba Narayen and Anandrao Saccaram, on or towards the West and North by the Oarts of Vithoba Narayen and Anandrao Saccaram and on or towards the South by the Oart of Framji Sorabji: which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya solicitors for the mortgagees at their office in old Agra Bank Buildings, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
N. B.—The Station of Matunga on B.B. & C. I. Railway, Lines, is too near and suitable to go to the property.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHURSHEDJI SUKLAJI STREET, AT KAMATIPURA.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 23rd day of December, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following property on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Ananda Sewa and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor Lookmanji Noorbhoy (Since deceased) in pursuance of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of February, 1889, and made between the said deceased mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling house and chawl situate at Kamatipura, in Khursedji Sooklaji Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 306 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 63 and new No. 16071, assesed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 23 and 25 ward No. 849 and 850 and bounded on the east by the Government vacant land on the west by Khursedji Sooklaji Street, on the north by the property of Abdul Karim Rehmanji and on the south by the Chinese burial ground.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

DANCE

In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Tickets may be had as under:—
Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extra Lady, Re. 1.
FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.
PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Port Trust.
MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat
BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane
And at the Door.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on New Year's Eve.
Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.
Extra Lady Rs. 1-8.
Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.
W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA

BY KIND PERMISSION OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
The Governor's Band, under the direction of Ernest A. Barratt Esq. Director of Music to H. E., has been engaged to play selected programmes of music, on the following days:—
AT
GREEN'S RESTAURANT
ON
X'MAS EVE
Thursday the 24th of December 1914. from 7 p. m. till 11-45 p. m.
ON
BOXING DAY
THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
Saturday the 26th of December from 9 p.m.
ON
NEW YEAR'S EVE
GREEN'S RESTAURANT
Thursday the 31st of December 1914, from 7 p.m. to 12 o'clock midnight.
Special dinners consisting of 10 courses will be served on each of the above occasions at Green's Restaurant and in the private dining rooms of the hotel overlooking Green's Restaurant and also in the Taj Restaurant, at the reduced prices of Rs. 5 per head.
To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book their orders for Tables early.
The General Manager
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL & GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

THE ANNUAL
ANCY DRESS DANC
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
G. I. P. RAILWAY, BYCULLA,
will take place
on
December 31st, 1914.
Members Free—Friends requiring invitation may apply to W. H. Cook, Honorary Secretary, Byculla M. I.
A charge will be made at the door for late admittance.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT!
Friday, 18th December, 1914.
(9-45 to 11-45 P. M.)
A SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE IN AID OF
THE WAR RELIEF FUND.
Under the distinguished Patronage and Presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,
S. M. EDWARDS, C.V.O., I. C. S., COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
AND RAO BAHADUR C. H. SETALVAD, ETC.
A Select Programme is to be shown for the occasion.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
From 7 to 8-15, our usual programme at popular prices.
Grand change of programme to-morrow.
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

(CRUICKSHANK ROAD, NEAR MUNICIPAL OFFICE.)
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, AT 9-30 P.M.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
ADMISSION, Re. 1. USE OF SKATES, Re. 1.
LADIES—HALF PRICE.
Sunday, 20th December, Morning Session, 9 to 11 with Band.
ADMISSION WITH USE OF SKATES, RE. 1.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Anglo-Indian Empire League (Bombay Branch) Dance in aid of Xmas Tree Fete for Orphan children, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Ambaji-Taranga Light Railway Company, Ordinary General meeting Fort, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, noon.
Bombay Races: First Extra Meeting, 3-15 p.m.
Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, Opening Night, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Dec. 18.

1018. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending December, 19th:—
"B" Coy.—Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m., at Headquarters on Friday.
"E" Coy.—Signallers. Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Friday, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"G" Coy.—Recruits and Special Reserve. Friday at 7-30 a.m., at the Bombay Gymkhana.

1020. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, the 19th instant:—"C" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday, the 20th instant:—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1026. Instructional Classes.—Instructional Classes for Officers and N. C. Officers will be discontinued until further orders are issued.

1031. Mobilization.—All N. C. Officers who are not on duty to parade at Head quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday, December 21st.
Officers.—There will be a meeting of all Officers at Headquarters at 7 p.m., on Monday, December, 21st.
Companies are detailed for duty as follows:—
"G" Coy.—From Saturday night, December 19th to Wednesday morning, December, 23rd.
"C" and "D" Coys.—From Wednesday night, December 23rd, to Wednesday morning, December 30th.
"F" Coy.—From Wednesday night, December 30th to Wednesday morning, January 6th.
"A," "B" and "E" Coys.—From Wednesday, January 6th to Wednesday morning, January, 13th.
Officers Commanding Companies will detail 10 N. C. Officers and 54 men to parade at B. V. R. Headquarters daily at 5 p.m. during their tour of duty.
Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, haversacks and waterbottles.
Clothing Store will be open for companies as follows:—
"C" & "D" Coys.—Tuesday, December 22nd from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
"F" Coy.—Monday, December 28th, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
"A," "B" and "E" Coys.—Monday, January 4th from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Kit will only be issued at the above hours.
Mobilization kit.—Men detailed for duty must bring mobilization kit in accordance with Corps Standing Orders.
Leave.—All applications for leave must be submitted to Officers Commanding Companies not to Battalion Orderly Room.

(Sd.), C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING HOME

A Press Note issued, yesterday notifies that St. George's Hospital Nursing Home is now ready for the admission of patients.

MAIL STEAMER INDIA DELAYED.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay informs us that he has received a telegram from the Superintendent in Egypt to the effect that the s.s. India with the outward Mails of the 5th instant will not pass Suez before Saturday next. This means that the India will probably arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning the 27th instant.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The engli ession of the Maratha Educational Confe ce is to be held at Poona on the 27th 28th and 29th December, at the Wadia Amphitheatre, Fergusson College, His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas, Junior, has consented to preside. Suggestions regarding the subjects to be discussed in the Conference and Essays will be received with thanks by the Secretaries, Reception Committee, Poona.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Dr. M. B. Kirtikar, will deliver a Marathi lectu e on "Tuberculosis" illustrated by magic lantern slides on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), in the compound of the Marathi Boys' Municipal School, Lady Jamsetjee Road (Mahim). Dr. B. B. Dadarkar has consented to preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay on Wednesday was 56, as compared with 78 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 97 of 1912. There were two attacks of smallpox, but no deaths. No cases of either plague or cholera were reported during the day. The total number of rats caught on Wednesday was 2,181, out of which only one, which was caught in Mandvi, was found to be plague-stricken.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

As the Homeward English Mail Steamer Salsette will not sail till 11 a.m. on Sunday, the latest hour of posting for the Homeward Englsh Mail will be 9 a.m. on that day at the Beneral Post Office and 4 a.m. at the town sub-offices. The latest hour for posting registered correspondence at the General Post Office will be 6-30 p.m. and at the town sub-offices 5-30 p.m. on Saturday.

FATAL BURNS.

Mrs. Lilawantibai, wife of Mr. Chhotalal Jakisondas, a pleader, was preparing tea on a gas stove on Monday, when her clothes accidentally caught fire. She ran to the bathroom but this only fanned the flames and she got extensively burnt about the body. She shouted out for help, and her relatives ran to her assistance, and put out the flames. She succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday night.

DARING ROBBERY.

A "Dhobie," named Durga Puran, residing in a hut at Dadar, reports to the Police that early on Thursday morning a number of men entered the hut, assaulted him and his wife and made off with ornaments, valued at Rs. 647. He however, got hold of one of the burglars, named Mangalsing Panising, a Purdeshi, and a desperate struggle ensued, and he eventually succeeded in securing the burglar with the help of neighbours.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO PINJRAPOLE.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Pingrapole yesterday, where on arrival she was received by the Hon Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, President of the Pinjrapole Committee, Mr. Premchand Oomichand, Secretary and the Trustees, and was shown round the place. Her Excellency saw in turn the horses, camels, calves, pigeons, goats, fouls, buffaloes, mids, milch cattle, cows, bullocks, ducks, monkeys, etc., and also inspected the dispensary and visted the wards where weak, blind and lame animals are kept. Her Excellency seemed much interested in all that she saw there and she spent several minutes seeing the ducks swimming in the miniature lake. She spent about half an hour going round the Pingrapole, and expressed herself as highly satisfied with the arrangements made for the comfort of the poor animals. Her Excellency, before leaving, was garlanded.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

A meeting of the qualified and practising Auditors of Bombay was held in the Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Wednesday evening. Mr. W. Turner Green of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants presided. Resolutions were passed electing 35 gentlemen as the first Fellows of the Society and appointing Messrs Little & Co., Solicitors to the Society. A Council consisting of the following 15 gentlemen was then elected for the ensuing year, viz:—
Messrs. W. Turner Green, Jamshedjee A. Dalal, S. B. Billimoria, K. S. Aiyar, H. G. Cocke, W. Battersby Parks, D. H. Ashburner, J. R. Batliboi, K. N. Chandahoy, S. S. Engineer, N. S. Jamsetjee, K. A. Kirtikar, F. L. MacAfee, B. J. Whitby, B. P. Wadia.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of deaths from plague reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 12th December 1914, was as follows:—
Bombay City 2, Ahmedabad District 2, Surat District 9, Thana District 5, Nasik District 45, East Khandesh District 2, Poona Town 14, other places in Poona District 48, Sholapur District 1, Satara District 37, Belgaum District 15, Dharwar District 40, Bijapur District 12, Karachi Town and Port 1, Hyderabad District 14 (for week ending 5th Dec.), Kathiawar Agency 22, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 45, Cutch State 2, total, 316.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the acting third Presidency Magistrate, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and Kaljdas appeared in answer to a charge of cheating preferred against them by Mirza Abdul Samad Beg of Delhi. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. Baptista, barrister, and Messrs. V. F. Vicaji and B. H. Daruwalla defended the accused.
The complainant alleged that he was induced to send from Delhi by a postal money order Rs. 400 to the first accused in November 1913 on the second accused's representations that the first accused was the owner of an engineering firm in Apollo Steet, Bombay, which supplied grinding stones for mills. As, however, he subsequently heard nothing from either of the accused, he made enquiries at the Postal Department, when he found that the amount of the money order had been duly paid to the addressee. He then came down to Bombay from Delhi and saw the first accused, who however put him off from time to time.
Further hearing was adjourned.

TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the acting third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Assistant Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Sheik Essouff, tindal of steam launch Minor, and two tindals of prows, with obstructing H. M.'s transport Ellora at the Alexandra Dock on the 5th instant. Mr. P. N. Vijayakar defended the first accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first accused was warned and discharged, and the others fined Rs. 5 each.

WHO USED "DUM-DUM" BULLETS.

The War Office has issued a crushing reply to the charge made in the German Press that the British Army has been using "dum-dum" bullets, or ammunition prohibited by The Hague Convention. This memorandum not only shows that there is not a fragment of truth in the charge, but demonstrates that the Germans themselves have been the guilty ones, and plainly hints that the charges in the German Press have been officially sanctioned for the sole purpose of justifying the German War Office's own violations of The Hague rules.

The sixth annual meeting of the United Gowd Sarasvat Brahman Conference will be held at Malvan on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant.

Two large and interesting volumes have been issued containing reports by Messrs. J. McNiel and Chimman Lal, who left England on 1st. January 1913 and visited Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamanica and Fiji to enquire into the conditions of Indian emigrants in those four British colonies. The tour, until their arrival in India, lasted for eleven months and the reports consist of 330 pages of printed matter and statistics. The gist of their recommendations show that despite certain disadvantages, the advantages of emigration far outweigh the former as the larger majority of emigrants exchange poverty for comfort and prosperity, and have opportunities of prospering which exceed their wildest hopes. The writers express their gratitude for the kindness and assistance received from all authorities in the colonies visited.

SURGEON-GENERAL STEVENSON.

UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION.

A portrait of Surgeon-General Stevenson, C.S.I., I.M.S., was unveiled in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pheroze Building Bombay, yesterday evening by his Excellency Lord Willingdon, who paid a high tribute to the work done in the Presidency by Surgeon General Stevenson, during the years he held the high office of Surgeon General in Bombay.

Supporting his Excellency on the platform were the Hon. Surgeon General Lyons, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Sir Temulji Nariman, Col. Street and others. There were a large number of medical practitioners present.

Surgeon General Lyons, in opening the proceedings, said Surgeon General Stevenson entered the service and joined for duty in 1881, and was a Military Surgeon for ten years, five years of which he served with the 7th Bombay Lancers. He was a good polo player, an excellent pig-sticker, a first-class shot, and in every way a popular medical officer. His first appointment as Civil Surgeon was at Mahableshwar, and being a keen gardner he took a great interest in developing that place, by evtting long avenues of trees and in other ways. He also turned the bazar into a model bazar, and in his time the hospital fund was started, and Rs. 20,000 was collected. He was subsequently Civil-Surgeon at Karachi, and later was at the Medical School at Hyderabad (Sind.) He did a great deal for the school while he was there, and turned out a much larger number of sub-assistant surgeons than had been done previous to his time.

In 1909, he was promoted to Surgeon General, and his term of office in that post was characterised mainly by the development of medical education, in Bombay and the mofussil, and by the improvement in medical institutions,—civil and other hospitals,—throughout the Presidency. Prior to his time these institutions had been starved for funds, the result being that they were very poor but he succeeded in interesting the then Governor in them. The consequence of that had been that more money had been spent and these institutions brought to a reasonable state of efficiency. He also improved the nursing in these hospitals, and developed nursing generally in the Presidency.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

Sir Temulji Nariman observed that they welcomed his Excellency for two very good reasons. The first was that they all knew his Excellency spared no effect to gain first-hand knowledge, not only of individuals but of all the different institutions in the city, and his presence that afternoon would enable his Excellency to learn the present state of their College, and its future requirements. With the exception of a few chairs and a table the College of Physicians and Surgeons possessed nothing. He thought his Excellency would agree that the College of Physicians and Surgeons ought to possess a good building of its own, in a good locality, with a good museum and a good library. That required money, but his Excellency would he was sure, in future Budgets see that ample provision was made for the College to make it worthy of the first city in India.

Surgeon-General Stevenson took a considerable interest in the founding of the College, and many of his friends and admirers felt that they should give him a farewell address, and commemorate his name by a portrait in that hall. A committee was appointed of which he Sir Temulji was hon. treasurer, and about Rs. 2,700 was collected. About Rs. 1,500 was spent on the portrait, and about Rs. 1,000 on the address, silver casket and entertainment. There would be about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 left, and that they proposed to hand over to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund.

Sir Temulji went on to say that during his connection with the medical profession for half a century,—he joined the Grant Medical College in December 1865,—he did not remember a Surgeon-General who was so honoured and liked by the official and non-official members of that profession as Surgeon-General Stevenson. Only a few months before his retirement the Bombay Medical Registration Act was passed,—the first Act of its kind in India,—and he was largely instrumental in the passing of that Act. A large number of medical men opposed it, but as soon as it was passed those gentlemen came forward to honour him and joined in the movement to perpetuate his memory. Surgeon General Stevenson Might rightly be called the father and founder of their College, and if only two of his Acts,—the passing of the medical Registration Act and the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were taken into consideration he had done good service to the medical profession.

LORD WILLINGDON'S TRIBUTE.

His Excellency then unveiled the portrait, and, after a reference to the remarks of Sir Temulji Nariman with regard to the assistance that Government might give to the College, he said:—

I am under some disadvantage to-day in referring in suitable terms to the subject of the portrait which you have been good enough to ask me to unveil this afternoon, for the personal and official association of Surgeon-General Stevenson and myself was only of a few months' duration, but I knew him and worked with him long enough to feel that it is a real privilege to be present to do honour to one who during 32 years of strenuous work did such distinguished service for this Presidency and this country.

The general value of his labours for the benefit of medical science in this country is better known to you who worked with him than it can be to me; it is while Surgeon-General in this Presidency that I wish to place on record the numerous reforms which were initiated and carried through for the benefit of his officers and the good of the community, and which owing to the courtesy of Surgeon-General Lyons I am able to lay before the public.

In the Grant Medical College and associated hospitals he arranged for the revision of the rules under which Honorary Medical Officers, Minor Professors, Tutors and Fellows are appointed. He also advocated and obtained sanction for the institution of whole time Professors of Anatomy and Pathology. In the mofussil Medical Schools of Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad the course of study was extended from three years to four years, additional lecturers were appointed, honorary decturerships created and tutorships held by Sub-Assistant Surgeons established.

He took a keen interest in the establishment of a Tropical School in Bombay and had a large share in the preparation of the scheme for its institution.

Perhaps the work in which he took the greatest interest of all was the foundation of the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons. From the day on which he issued the first appeal to the Medical Profession in Bombay, on 29th March 1911, to consider and assist in the formation of the new College until it finally received the approval of Government, on 15th October 1912, he laboured unceasingly to promote its success. The College is intended to supplement the facilities offered by the University of Bombay and to provide opportunities for mofussil students to obtain higher degrees.

He was one of the earliest advocates of the Medical Act to protect the public from unqualified practitioners and to maintain a high standard of ethics within the profession itself. He piloted the Act, the first in India, through the Legislative Council.

He obtained the sanction of Government to the increase of the pay and thereby the improvement of the class of ward and other hospital servants. He introduced trained compounders into Civil Hospitals in place of untraied Civil Medical pupils. He encouraged the establishment of nursing in Civil Hospitals and promoted the formation of new training centres for nurses in Bombay and mofussil hospitals and, although he did not originate the scheme of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, he became its President in its initial stage and moulded it into its present form. On his advice Government instituted consulting staffs for the larger hospitals in Bombay City and made arrangements for a Nursing Home in St. George's Hospital.

He prepared a scheme for opening new dispensaries in the Presidency, introduced anti-malarial measures for the amelioration of the conditions of malaria stricken areas, and he took a warm interest in the formation and working of King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League. He was also instrumental in extending the application of the Lepers Act. He obtained the sanction of Government to a substantial increase in the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons of whose cause he was always a warm advocate. For Military and Civil Assistant Surgeons he obtained concessions of various kinds to improve their prospects.

A FINE RECORD.

Truly a fine record for five years' labour amongst us. But apart from his actual administrative efforts, through his influence and character he united as never before the official and non-official members of the Medical Profession in a spirit of mutual effort and co-operation to achieve the best possible results for medical science in this Presidency. I trust that that spirit may increase in future years, and that more and more we shall find all our medical men working together in their various positions with one common object, i.e., to succeed by their combined efforts in reducing the sickness and disease which cause such havoc among certain classes of our population.

I can hardly conclude these remarks better than by quoting to you the last few lines of our Government Resolution which was issued on General Stevenson's retirement, and which I believe fairly represents the views of all on the immense value of the services he rendered us as Chief Medical Officer of the Presidency.

"During his term of office as principal medical adviser to the Bombay Government and head of the Bombay Medical Department, he has shown himself to be possessed of exceptional administrative and organising powers, of sound judgment and discrimination, of a high sense of duty, and of broad-minded and liberal sympathies, qualities which have rendered him a valued servant and adviser of Government and have secured for him the esteem and gratitude of the members of his own service, of the independent medical profession, and of the people of Bombay. His Excellency in Council regrets that Surgeon-General Stevenson's retirement should deprive the Presidency of the services of so distinguished an officer."

Col. Street then proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency. He gave a history of the College, and said that there was one mistake Sir Temuljee Nariman made which he could not pass over. This was in regard to the possessions of the College. Sir Temulji did not mention that they had in the safe bankers' receipts for two lakhs and some thousands of rupees, for which they were exceedingly grateful to the Government.

Dr. Jos. Albon D'Souza seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and his Excellency's acknowledgment concluded the formal proceedings. Afterwards afternoon tea was served.

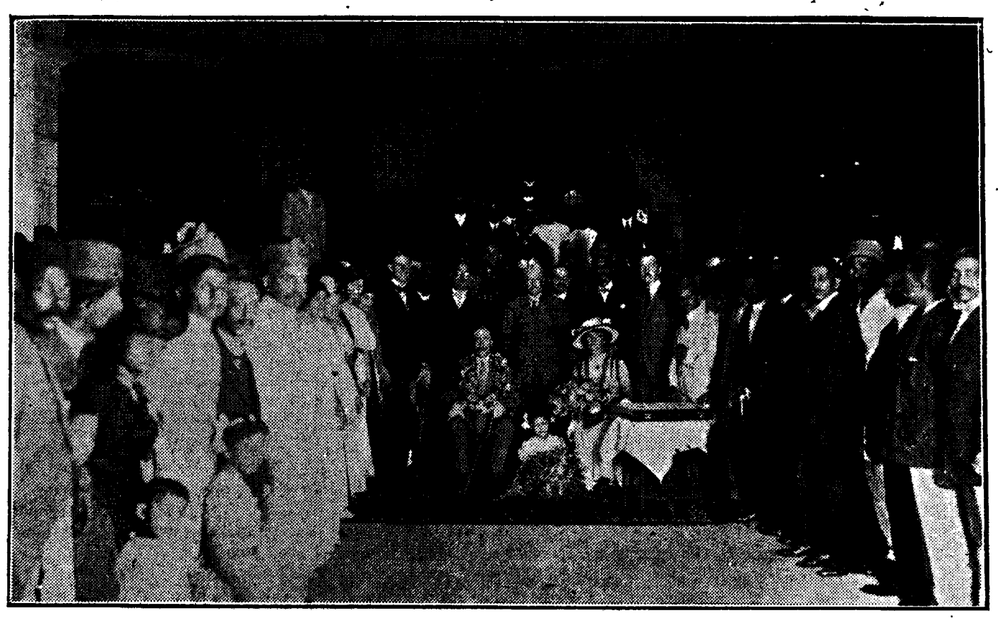

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT THE G. P. O.

LAND MINES OR GRAVES.

According to the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Times" the Germans are placing the whole line from the sea to the German frontier in a defensive condition, their intention being that in case they are compelled to evacuate Belgium they will do so foot by foot.

At Haeltert, near Alost, towards the road from Courtrai to Brussels, all the men remaining in Belgium have been made to dig graves. These graves are very broad, and the farmers think that the Germans bury their dead in them at night; others suspect that they are land mines.

Grim details are also given of the conditions of the Germans wounded. They are conveyed locked in cattle trucks which are so crowded that the men are obliged to stand. From some trucks blood has been seen oozing.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the position in the Punjab with regard to cotton crop is not acute. Such zamindars as are not content with the prices obtainable at present, are prepared to hold stocks for a rise in prices which they anticipate is likely to occur sooner or later. The crop this season has not been good owing to heavy rain.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Guarantee of Loyalty.

"The Leader."—India is fit for many constitutional, economic and administrative reforms which are being wrongly withheld. Our people want that those progressive changes should be introduced in the Government of the country at an accelerated pace. They want to be trained for the due exercise of the rights of self-government. They want those in whom power is centred at present to march in that direction instead of thinking and acting as if our eternal doom had been pronounced. "India must be held by the sword" is an unrighteous and impossible theory of government. She cannot be. India can only be held by her children being allowed to govern themselves under the protecting and uninterfering aegis of a free and not a despotic England. England's benefit from her connection with India must come through the good of India herself. No other theory of government will hold good; no other form of it will endure. It is in this hope and belief that India is loyal to England. She feels her confidence is not misplaced. Britain's history is the history of Freedom. All allowance being made for deviations from the path of rectitude and benevolence—and the history of no empire and no nation, as Mr. Lloyd George said when speaking of Serbia, is unblotted—, no other nation has done so much for Freedom as the British have. The Indian policy to which Britain has pledged herself not once, not twice, but again and again, also justifies our countrymen's hope and confidence. Progress towards self-government, not "martial law and no damned nonsense," will retain India for England to the immense moral and material advantage of both. Nor can England make the latter policy her own without re-writing her own history.

Bright Spaces in the Shadow.

Lord Carmichael at the Bengal Legislative Council meeting.—We are under the shadow of a great war but even in that shadow there are bright scaces. We are no less confident now than we were last August of what the result will be. We are proud of what has been done by the forces of our King-Emperor and by our Allies on land, on the sea, and in the air. But we realise more clearly than we did how victory is to be won, and at how great a cost. In that cost every part of the Empire will bear its share—India and Bengal will suffer as Britain must suffer and as every British dominion must suffer; but in the final triumph, which is assuredly coming, and in the blessings which will now from that triumph, India and Bengal will have their share. The loyalty to Great Britain shown by India during these last few months, the eagerness of the Indian peoples to fight alongside of Britons against the foes of our Emperor, clearly testify to the conviction of all who think for India that the good of her peoples will best be attained if Indians of their own free will remain closely associated with the people of the British Islands, and with those who, though they have left those Islands, continue to be Britons, in forming an United Empire which we believe is and which, we hope, will long be the greatest power on earth for human good.

The Courage of Civilisation.

"The Pall Mall Gazette."—We have some satisfaction offered to-day to the wish for a more intimate view of the gallantry which all sections of our Army are displaying under ordeals never exceeded in the history of war. No one would seek to override the responsible military discretion which leaves the details of fighting so much in the dark; but the whole nation is grateful when the curtain can be raised upon some corner of the field so that a few at least of the individuals and the regiments who are waging its battles may have the recognition which is their due. That a war of such gigantic dimensions must be so utterly impersonal in the main is what cannot be helped. Many a true hero must go to his account with none to witness but God and his own proud heart. All we can do to requite the unknown brave is to love and honour as we have never done before the Army whose spirit has raised them to the pinnacle of manhood's greatest powers.

The Duck as Mosquito-Killer.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika".—The duck is the latest hero of the mosquito-phobe. It has been found it is said, by Mr. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pensylvania, that the duck devours mosquitto larvae and papuae with an avidity that has filled the breasts of malaria-researchers with the most sanguine of hopes. The glory of playing the mosquito-annihilator in India was first assigned to the mosquito brigade armed with kerosine tins; then to certain fish; and now comes the turn of the duck. We hope the result will not be duck's eggs. In this connection our contemporary the "I. D News" makes the following piquant remark:—"The moral of which is: Instal ducks in all tanks and have a municipal duck officer." Surely this is no idle joke in the land of the Director-General of Winds and Comptroller-General of Waves.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE.
Good Advertising	4
NOTES OF THE DAY	4
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	3
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	5
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	3 & 5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Surgeon-General Stevenson	3
Bombay Corporation	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	3
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Treatment of Soldiers' Wives and Children	4
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Shells from the Sands of Bombay.	7
ILLUSTRATION	3
SUPPLEMENT PAGES:—	
Sporting News.	
Commercial News.	
Legal News.	
Shipping.	
The Weather.	
Bombay Government Gazette.	
Agriculture in Bombay Presidency.	
The German Jesuist Fathers.	
Germany and her Dupes.	
The Tsar's Temperance Decree.	

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December, 18, 1914.

GOOD ADVERTISING.

At the commencement of the war naval experts were unanimous in warning the British public that effective for all practical purposes as a blockade of the German coast by the British Fleet might be, there were bound to be occasional instances in which small parties of the enemies' cruisers or flotillas of their small craft would succeed in eluding our vessels and making raids either on the coast or on the protective warships. Such raids, it was pointed out in our columns as elsewhere, were likely to be few and far between while the summer lasted, but their chances of success would materially increase when winter brought its fogs and mists and long, dark nights. There has not been much to try the nerves of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom in this respect, hitherto. There have been one or two submarine exploits directed against the cruisers patrolling the British coasts, and there was the inglorious and futile raid on Yarmouth, when two or three German cruisers appeared off the coast at daybreak, threw a few shells into the town, which did little damage, and ran for their lives as soon as a British light-cruiser squadron appeared. This feat was repeated on a larger scale on the Yorkshire coast on Wednesday morning. To all appearances what happened was this: Four or more of the enemy's cruisers, which probably came out from Heligoland, succeeded in eluding the British patrols in a fog and rushing to the Yorkshire coast. At daybreak they shelled the open coast town of Scarborough, the fortified port of Hartlepool, and the practically defenceless towns of Whitby and Redcar. Immediately on their presence being detected the British patrolling flotillas rushed to engage them, whereupon they made off in the fog and, for the time being, escaped. Whether this was merely a cruiser raid intended to upset the nerves of the British public, and provide a gratifying sensation for the public in Germany, who are sorely in need of a tonic of some kind, or whether it portends a more extensive movement on the part of the whole German Fleet it is not possible definitely to say. The indications are that the former is the case. At first there was reason to suppose that more important developments were at hand; that the German Fleet, after a long and inglorious period of idleness, was at last about to try its fortunes in the open sea, led to this course possibly by the pressure of public opinion in Germany, possibly by harrying operations on the part of British destroyers and submarines. The Admiralty's announcement in their first communiqué that "the situation is developing" encouraged this supposition. But the later communiqué summing up the affair suggests that the authorities in Whitehall regard it as concluded. It is announced that the German cruisers have escaped, which was creditable to the skill of their commanders, and the action is described as a mere "demonstration." On the other hand, the German Admiralty, which has received the reports of these enterprising commanders, concludes with the statement that "regarding further course of action, no information can be given." This, at least, offers some hope that the ardent desire of the officers and men of the British Fleet for an opportunity to engage the enemy, and the hope of the public in Britain that the German Fleet is at last coming out, may be realised. We fear, however, that there is not much ground to believe that this is going to happen yet. German policy or strategy has little to gain by risking the safety of its fleet at present. The time is hardly yet for this last card, the final forlorn hope, to be played. The German armies are still in the field and, though the strategy of the Headquarters Staff may have failed, as undoubtedly it has, though the retirement from Belgium and France and the defeat in Poland, may be inevitable, they are still in occupation of enemy territory, and as long as they remain there it would be a rash and suicidal policy to play the last card and risk the fleet. On the other hand, these raids across the North Sea, which as the Admiralty's communiqué says, are not difficult to accomplish, have their value as demonstrations. They are not likely to instil terror into the minds of the British public, which is one of their avowed objects; even the indiscriminate shelling of open towns, involving the killing and wounded of civilians, and the favourite German pastime of destroying churches and historic edifices, will not do that. And they carry a good deal of risk, as attempts to repeat such exploits will probably show. But they are splendid advertising for a Navy whose main fleet has to play the inglorious game of hiding in its harbours. Since the days of the exploits of the Emden were ended and the heroes of the "Great Battle of Chile" met their fate in the South Atlantic, the German public has had nothing to relieve the melancholy contemplation of the successful occupation of German waters by the British blockading squadrons and the spectacle of idle Dreadnoughts in line in the Kiel Canal. Wednesday's raid, with its unscrupulous indifference to the accepted rules of international law, will be eagerly hailed by the German press and public as a brilliant escapade, and they and their Navy are welcome to all the credit attached to it, and the capital they can make out of it. But, as the Admiralty very properly points out, much as the loss of life and damage to property must be regretted, it must not, in any cricumstances, be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued.

Notes of the Day

Scarborough and Whitby.

The Abbey at Whitby, which is reported to have been partially destroyed by German shells, is one of the most historic ruins in the north of England, being classed in point of antiquity and interest with Fountains Abbey, Jervaulx Abbey, and other famous buildings of other days. St. Hilda founded at Whitby the monastery of Streanshalh in 857, and it was burned by the Danes two hundred and ten years later. The Danes changed the name of the Abbey from Streanshalh to Presteby, or Whitby, and in 1078 the monastery was re-founded as a Benedictine Abbey for monks. The great central tower fell in 1830, but the rest of the Abbey stood until Wednesday as it has stood through all the centuries since it was founded. The church at Scarborough, which was damaged by German shells, was built in 1862, and is regarded as a type of a good early-English structure. Scarborough Castle, now a shattered Norman keep, was built in 1136, and rebuilt as a Royal fortress by Henry II.

Arabs and the British.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that it has been remarked that the Turks are replacing Arab soldiers by Ottomans, owing to the former's antipathy to fighting against Great Britain. It is, of course, well-known that there is no love lost between Arabs and Turks. The rule of the Osman over Arabia and lands inhabited by Arabs, has never been tempered by humanity or toleration; and moreover Arabic arts and letters have suffered considerably by having been brought under the yoke of the Seljukian, who has never had the faintest appreciation of the Muses. Between Mecca and Stamboul there has been constant friction and the noble house of Sherif Pasha, so renowned in Araby, has long been at war with the Powers on the Golden Horn. The Turk is a proud man, basing his pride on his military powers. The Arab is a prouder one, basing his superiority on his ancient and noble civilisation as well as his indisputable valour in the field. Moreover he claims, and justly so, to be the pioneer of Islam; and though the Caliphate is to-day in Ottoman hands, he still looks back to the days of the Abbaside Caliphs. Though, by playing on the susceptibilities of the gallant Arab tribes, Enver Pasha has succeeded for a while in enlisting their services, it is questionable whether he can long retain their loyalty. Arab character with all its complexities is remarkably devoid of intrigue and conspiracy. Trained far from the regions where goblin merchants barter gold, he obtains a view of life which is at once primaeval and lofty; a fact which surely will not increase his respect for the pandits who are to-day jeopardising the very existence of the Ottomans as a nation.

Prussians and Germans.

From some sections of the British public, notably from individuals who have lived in Germany, have come certain protests against what they term to be the strong language used by the press against the Germans. One cannot deny that it is wrong to defame the whole German people on account of the wickedness of Prussia; but, at the same time, it is essential to all sound argument to admit that Prussia is the nerve-centre of the German Empire, from which radiate all the moral forces which dominate the German mind. Some time ago, in these columns, we took care to advise our readers to differentiate between the German and the Prussian; whilst at the same time bearing in mind that if Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemburg are the soul of Germany, Berlin is its mind. That individual British subjects should have found other individuals of German nationality, who rose superior to the hatreds of war, is not a stupendous or an original fact. No doubt, numerous Germans in London have undergone the like pleasant experience, and they form be it said but the exception to the rule in both cases. If the press at Home and in the Empire at large has not been sparing in its strictures it has been due, to the nightmares of Louvain, Rheims and Aerschott, quite apart from the happy experiences of fortunate individuals.

The Kaiser in Syria.

The "Near East" contains some interesting and amusing souvenirs of a Syrian on the Kaiser's visit to his country in 1889. The writer gives a graphic sketch of how the Ottoman authorities, anxious to appease the War Lord, obtained from the inhabitants their most choice goods of local manufacture, presumably for the Imperial inspection, and then with the *sang froid*, in which Turkish officialdom excels, had them packed up and forwarded to Berlin! Again, there is a more pathetic note in the story of an Arab who was the proud possessor of a magnificent country-born steed, which, he, of course, loved with all the ardour of his kind, and which attracted Wilhelm's greed. Needless to remark the Arab had to surrender his mount, and overcome with grief committed suicide! But the most Kaiser-like incident which the memorandist recalls is the plastering of an Ottoman Mosaic, in commemoration of the Imperial visit, on the *Roman* Temple of Bacchus at Baalbeh, a too unhappy augury of that vandalism and bad taste which is so conspicuous to-day.

The Health of Bombay.

After three weeks' novel and happy experience of a low death-rate and a comparatively high birth-rate, Bombay would appear to have again lapsed into its former conditions. The returns for the week ended on Saturday last disclose a sudden rise in the mortality rate, from 2.50, registered two weeks ago to 24.79 last week, the total number of deaths increasing from 405 to 467. It is difficult to account for this sudden rise. Neither plague, nor cholera nor small-pox raised their heads during the week, there being only one death from small-pox and two from plague, while cholera had none. Malarial cases, also, were more or less in a stationary condition. The only marked rise that can be detected was felt in the number of deaths from phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system, the mortality from which, unfortunately, almost always remains at a high level here whatever the character of the season. It is some consolation, however, to see that the death-rate of the city at this time is still considerably lower than that experienced last year and still more so in comparison with the past quinquennial mean, which last stood at 31.02 as against 24.79 of last week. Another reassuring feature of the last few weeks has been the comparatively high birth-rate registered. There were 437 births last week, as against 430 of the previous week and 403 of the week before it.

A Loss to the Calcutta Bar.

The Calcutta Bar has just lost one of its most prominent members by the death of Mr. E. P. Gosh, a Bengali Christian. Mr. Gosh, who in early life had many difficulties to struggle against, first came into prominence about ten years ago in connection with the famous Sova Bazar Murder Case, when, as a junior barrister, he fought single-handed against powerful counsel and very strong influences and secured the acquittal of an innocent accused, who might, with a less pertinacious and courageous counsel, have gone to the gallows. Afterwards Mr. Gosh quickly acquired a lucrative criminal practice and he prosecuted for the Crown in a number of political cases. Last week he went to Comilla to appear in a case, was seized with pneumonia, brought back to Calcutta unconscious and died. Tributes to his amiability of character and popularity with the Bar were paid on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, the Advocate-General, Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. B. Chackravarti, who described him as "a personal friend of every member of the Bar." Mr. Gosh was married to an English lady several years ago.

German Island in the Channel.

Notice of a question was given by Sir William Bull in the House of Commons at the end of mail week as to the real facts concerning the Channel Island of Herm which, Sir William says, is owned by a German prince, "who persistently refused to allow any English visitors access to it." The owner of Herm is Prince Blucher, a grandson of the celebrated Field-Marshal Blucher, who appeared on the field of Waterloo just in time to reap some of the glory of Wellington's victory. The Prince is said to retain a souvenir of that event in the shape of the carriage in which Napoleon was removed from the field. The lonely island in which the Prince often resides, is only about a mile and a half by a mile in extent, and is practically unvisited excepting by small parties from the larger islands, who, however, are not allowed to pass high-water mark on the beach.

Was Lord Roberts Superstitious?

A question of this sort regarding one who had faced death over a hundred times might seem superfluous, if not irreverent. But, it would appear, that the hero of Kandahar was not without a vein of superstition in his constitution. A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" draws attention to some incidents related by "Bob" himself in his "Forty-one Years in India," wherein Lord Roberts tacitly confesses himself to this weakness, slight though it was in his case, in reality. In one place Lord Roberts notes with satisfaction that although on January 1, 1853, the officers' mess at Peshawar, to which he belonged, sat down thirteen to dinner the whole party was still alive eleven years later, notwithstanding that the great majority of them had gone through the Indian Mutiny and most of them, including Roberts himself, had been wounded. Lord Roberts also records the ill-fated Sir Louis Cavagnari's disturbance at meeting a solitary magpie, soon after which Cavagnari was assassinated in Kabul. On another occasion, in 1880, when Lord Roberts had proposed to ride from Kabul to the Khyber Pass, an unaccountable presentiment of coming evil induced him to turn his horse's head again towards Kabul, and he had not reached the Afghan capital when he received the news of the disaster to General Burrows at Maiwand and the subsequent besiegement of General Primrose in Kandahar, which led to Lord Roberts's historic "march."

Shipping Boom.

The mail papers to hand all tend to show that there is going to be a shipping boom in England. This tendency should be further encouraged by the destruction of the German cruisers by Admiral Sturdee in South American waters. Freights have gone up, eclipsing even those quoted in the year 1912, which were abnormal, and it is expected that there will be further rises. Owing to the absence of competition by the German mercantile marine, British shipping is more predominant than ever. This extraordinary rise is due to some extent to cotton freights from America. The United States are now shipping large quantities of cotton to Europe, of course to neutral States, and the recent declaration on the part of the British Government that cotton will not be treated as a contraband should give an immense impetus to this trade. As a concrete instance it may be stated that the freight rate from the Gulf of Mexico to Drontheim at present is about 100s. per net registered ton. Only a month ago the rate was half this figure. Then again there is the export of large quantities of wheat, and other foodstuffs from both Canada and the States, but in this case the grain merchants are not chartering vessels owing to the heavy rise. It is to be hoped that the shipping boom will help other industries which are now in a dormant condition.

The Situation in Holland.

The Minister of Trade in Holland, in the summary of the financial outlook of the country, is very optimistic about the future. Placed as the country is on the very borders of Germany and Belgium, she has to suffer from all the disadvantages of being near the theatre of war. The present financial depression, according to the Minister, is due to recklessness of advances against promissory notes of a large scale without any tangible security, and the Stock Exchange cannot be reopened until the outstanding loans have been paid. Agriculture, with its allied industries, is doing well, but in the great cities the industrial situation is anything but satisfactory. Clothing factories are an exception to this rule, perhaps, because blankets and such things are largely wanted for the armies of belligerents on account of the advent of winter. Shipping has also stopped to a great extent, on account of the stoppage of trade and the activity of the warships. The diamond industry, one of the most important, which formerly employed nearly 10,000 men can find employment for only about 300. The Government now propose to float a loan, a part of which is compulsory. The compulsory loan is a novel feature in finance, and only persons with a property of 75,000 florins are liable to subscribe to it, the rate of interest being 4 per cent. The flotation of this loan has given rise to a great controversy between the leading authorities on finance and economics. The financiers maintain that this is wanton destruction and a check on capital, whereas some people have advocated a direct war levy as was recently done in Germany, just before the outbreak of war. The economic condition is made worse by the abnormal inrush of Belgian refugees, without any means of livelihood, who are thrown on the charity of the Netherlands.

Official and personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner party at the State Bungalow last evening to which the following had the honour of receiving invitations:—

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, and Mrs. Hill; Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. J. Birkett and Miss Melville; Lady Tata; Lt.-Colonel H. Fooks; Lt.-Colonel T. Jackson; Commander C. Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay; The Most Revd. H. Jurgens; Major T. S. Novis, and Mrs. Novis; Major H. A. L. Hepper and Mrs. Hepper; Mr. O. Alien Harker; Captain C. M. Rigby, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, and Mrs. Sanders Slater; Lieut. Arthur G. Holme; Paymaster W. H. Hughes; Mr. B. N. Kissan; Mr. Thos. D. Moore and Mrs. Moore; Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and Mrs. Wardlaw Milne; Mr. L. H. Savile, and Mrs. Savile; Mr. W. F. Stuart Menteth; Mr. R. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Paterson Brown; Mr. H. J. M. Cousens and Mrs. Cousens; Mr. Alastair Cameron; Mr. C. H. M. Critchley and Mrs. Critchley; the Revd. R. N. Gray and Mrs. Gray; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir.

His Lordship the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will leave Bombay for Mahableshwar to-day and will return here on the 2nd proximo.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your "Notes of the Day," of the 16th instant, dealing with the despatch of the families from Kirkee to Poona, may I enquire why were not the women and children told to wait for the train to be moved up? Simply because no one even dreamt of the extraordinary length of the special train (which must have been nearly twice the length of the platform), but expected to find the rear carriage at one end of the platform, as the front carriages were at the other. If the entraining officials intended to have the train moved up the platform, why were the women and children told to "Hurry up, hurry up" as they moved to the rear of the train.

But all that aside, the simple fact remains that it was known in Poona, where apparently the train was assembled, that these families were to entrain at Kirkee. Then why in the name of common sense were not empty carriages sent to Kirkee in advance as was done for the party of Sappers and Miners who entrained the same evening? The whole thing was muddled to say the least, and the sufferers were the unfortunate wives and children of those who are fighting for our Empire. With apologies for this further intruding on your space.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER AT KIRKEE.

Kirkee, Dec. 16.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 12th December, stood at 3,243 against 4,266 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 314 deaths; Madras, 80; Bihar and Orissa, 259; United Provinces, 661; the Punjab, 1,371; Burma, 39; Central Provinces, 94; Coorg, 1; Mysore State, 179; Hyderabad, 147; Central India, 88; Rajputana, 7; and Kashmir, 3.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

THREE COAST TOWNS SHELLED.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

A German cruiser force stated to consist of from four to six of the fastest ships in the enemy's fleet, made a demonstration off the Yorkshire and Durham coast on Wednesday morning, and shelled Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby. They remained off the coast for about an hour, but made off when the British patrol squadron appeared. Aided by the fog which prevailed at the time, the attacking cruisers succeeded in escaping.

The bombardment of the three towns was a heavy one, and the damage done was fairly serious. Seven soldiers and 55 civilians were killed at Hartlepool, and fourteen soldiers and 115 civilians were wounded; while there were thirteen casualties at Scarborough, and four at Whitby.

At Hartlepool, a good deal of damage was done, and a gasometer was hit by a shell and fired. The roof of St. Martin's Church at Scarborough was struck, and a great hole was torn in the roof of another church, while many other building were battered.

At Whitby, the historic Abbey, which dates back to the sixth century, was partially destroyed.

The Allies have made progress in the west, while the Russians have driven the enemy to the frontier in the Mlava region.

VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The Viceroy's dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated 16th December, says:—In the eastern theatre the interest centres in the region south of Cracow where a critical battle is impending, towards which the Germans are moving by rail and the Austrian columns are crossing the Carpathians.

The "Times" says that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has survived many deep humiliations, but has never had to face a more bitter blow than this second signal defeat by little Serbia.

The "New York Times" appeals to the German Americans to inform the Germans how low their imperial militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem. The paper says that the world cannot and will not let Germany win. With her domination of all Europe peace and security would vanish from the earth.

THE PRESS BUREAU.

LONDON, Des. 17.

Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Edward Cook have been appointed Assistant Directors of the Press Bureau.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Des. 17.

The death is announced of Sir John Barker.

GERMAN RAIDERS ESCAPE IN MIST.

DEMONSTRATION OF NO MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE.

EAST COAST RAID.

PATROL VESSELS ENGAGE THE RAIDERS.

ENEMY SHIPS ESCAPE IN THE FOG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 16, 11-55 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the Admiralty announces that a German cruiser force made a demonstration off the Yorkshire coast, in the course of which it shelled Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough. A number of their fastest ships were employed.

They remained about an hour on the coast, and were engaged by patrol vesse' on the spot, as soon as their presence was detected. The British patrolling squadron endeavoured to cut them off.

On sighting the British vessels the Germans returned at full speed, and, favoured by the mist, succeeded in escaping.

The losses on both sides were small, but full reports have not yet been received.

The Admiralty points out that such a demonstration, although it is not difficult to accomplish provided a certain amount of risk is accepted, is devoid of military significance.

It may cause some loss of life, and some damage to property, which must be regretted, but it must not in any circumstances be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 3-15 p.m.

The War Office announces that the commander of the fortress at West Hartlepool reports that German warships engaged the fortress between eight and nine. The enemy was driven off.

A small German warship also opened fire on Scarborough and Whitby.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

An official message published in Berlin says:—

"Portions of our High Seas Fleet attacked the English east coast, and bombarded the fortified places of Scarborough and Hartlepool. Regarding further course of action, no information can yet be given."

PEOPLE CALMLY CONFIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The conduct of the population in the bombarded area was exemplary. So far from there being a panic the military had to order people away from the sea-front, where they had congregated to see the fun.

The authorities promptly took the necessary precaution in cutting off the gas supply, and guarding important public works.

Seaplanes are patrolling the Northumberland coast.

Everyone is hoping that it is a big thing, and that the German Navy has at last come out. All eyes are turned on the Admiralty's phrase that "the situation is developing.' and people are awaiting with calm confidence the Admiralty's announcement.

ALARM IN REDCAR.

REDCAR, Dec. 16, 2-55 p.m.

The forms of three cruisers were discerned looming through the haze. The flashes of the guns were easily observed from the promenade, from which the public were eventually removed by the military. It appeared as if the warships were attacking the forts on the Tees. The cannonading gradually became less distinct. A dozen flashes could be seen in two minutes, and considerable alarm prevailed in Redcar.

MINES IN GULF OF FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17.

Minelaying in the Gulf of Finland, presumably by Germany has caused much resentment and consternation which is expressed by the whole press.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES

PEOPLE'S SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

HISTORICAL ABBEY PARTIALLY WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 17, 2-35 a.m.

It is officially stated that seven soldiers were killed and fourteen wounded, and 22 civilians killed and fifty wounded at Hartlepool. There were thirteen casualties at Scarborough, and four at Whitby.

There was no panic anywhere.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is unofficially reported that twenty-five people were killed at Scarborough and 48 at Hartlepool, where 130 were injured.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 12-55 p.m.

The Press Bureau says that the latest reports from Hartlepool say that fifty-five civilians were killed and 115 wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

It is evident to-night that the damage done by the bombardment is fairly serious, especially at Scarborough.

Some civilians were killed at Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby.

Possibly over a hundred were injured.

The behaviour of the people was splendid and there were many instances of great bravery.

SHELLING OF SCARBOROUGH.

MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 2-45 p.m.

The shelling of Scarborough began at eight in the morning. Fog prevailed at the time. People rushed from their houses amid considerable excitement.

Some entrained for Hull, and these declare that much damage to property was done, and the bombardment was heavy.

An engine-driver described shells as falling thickly around.

WIRELESS STATION ATTACKED.

SCARBOROUGH, Dec. 16.

An Eye-witness of the shelling says that there is much debris in a square near the railway station. The enemy evidently also attacked the wireless station. The military were well prepared; the artillery were ready, and the infantry were in the trenches. He could form no accurate estimate of the casualties, but saw two wounded removed on a stretcher.

CHURCHES DAMAGED.

LATER.

It appears that the German cruiser was lying off Castle Cliff. The roof of St Martin's Church was struck and a great hole was torn in another church. Some women and children were running about in their night clothes. Several houses were de-roofed by shells. About fifty shells were fired.

WHITBY BOMBARDED.

HISTORICAL ABBEY PARTIALLY WRECKED.

WHITBY, Dec. 16, 4-25 p.m.

Between nine and ten in the morning two German cruisers three miles off heavily bombarded the town, injuring several persons. It is declared that one was killed.

Numbers of houses were destroyed, and the historical Abbey was partially wrecked. The cruisers disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

DAMAGE AT HARTLEPOOL.

GASOMETER SET ON FIRE BY A SHELL.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Hartlepool telegrams state that much damage was done.

A shell hit a gasometer, which is ablaze. The warships are variously estimated at from two to six. They were visible for twenty-five minutes. It is reported that nine were killed.

HARTLEPOOL, Dec. 16, 4-30 p.m.

It is understood that soon after the three German cruisers started shelling four British destroyers rushed out and engaged them.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND.

BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

ENEMY REPELLED IN ALSACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 16.

A communiqué says:—

A British squadron violently bombarded Westende, north-eastward of Lombardzyde.

The Belgians repelled a counter-attack on Saint George's farm and occupied farms on the left bank of the Yser.

Our troops have already gained some ground in the direction of Kleinzillebeke and have also progressed though less marked'y in the region of Saint Eloi.

There have been artillery duels in the regions of Arras, Aisne and Champagne in which we gained advantage.

There is nothing to report in the Argonne.

We repelled in the Woevre several German attacks on Bois-de-Mont-Marie and have retained the trenches captured.

We repelled the enemy in Alsace to the westward of Cernay.

ALLIES' FURTHER PROGRESS.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

Last night's communique said. "We have made slight progress to the sea northeast of Nieuport, and south-east of Ypres and along the railway in the directions of La Bassee.

GERMANS IN CENTRE OF MAIN FRONT.

A STRONG DEFENSIVE LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" cables:—

The War Correspondent of the "Morning Post" in the Champagne district of France describing the military situation in the centre of the main front (in the vicinity of Rheims) says that the Germans occupy an exceptionally strong defensive line. The Allies are not yet in contact with their real positions. The official communique hitherto issued refers only to advanced positions. A direct assault would involve a very heavy expenditure of life.

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

MR. BONAR LAW ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 17.

A message from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy dated 15th December states:—Mr. Bonar Law yesterday said that on 2nd Augst when the Government decision was still doubtful, the latter on the joint authority of Lord Lansdowne and himself had sent Mr. Asquith a communication saying that they thought it fatal to the honour and security of the United Kingdom to hesitate to support France and Russia and offering to support the Government in any measures considered necessary.

DUFFADAR'S CRIME.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS OFFICER MURDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 17.

General Arthur Watson telegraphs from Ismailia that Major Mahomed Ali Mirza, Commanding the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, was shot dead on November 14th by a duffadar, who had been punished for a serious military offence. The murderer was executed on the 5th instant.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

POSITION FUNDAMENTALLY IMPROVING.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Stock Exchange position is fundamentally improving. It is generally believed that thirty millions have been repaid of the original eighty millions loans to the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The first open session of the Stock Exchange was held on Tuesday. Trading was done in all shares.

FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

OBSTINATE GERMAN ATTACKS.

AUSTRIANS' PROGRESS CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.

An official statement says:—The enemy in the Mlava region has been driven back towards the frontier.

Obstinate German attacks have been made throughout the day on the left bank of the Vistula and our troops have retired a little near Sochaozew.

Our counter-attacks elsewhere have kept the enemy in his positions.

The progress of the Austrians advancing from beyond the Carpathians, has been checked.

SITUATION IN THE CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" cable says:—

The Russians in the Carpathians by both the east and west Dukla passes penetrated some ten miles into Hungary. It is now admitted in Petrograd that the Austrians are again on the ridge of the Carpathians. In this district, Vienna claims to have retaken New Sandec.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd says the Russian casualties around Lodz do not exceed 20,000.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Dec. 17.

KILLED.

Lieut. C. J. Lyon Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. P. Haptnoll, Worcesters.
Capt. M. Padcliffe, Border Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. Sir E. Stewart-Richardson, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Capt. P. Fuller, Leicesters.
Lieut. W. Guest-Williams, Berkshires.
Capt. M. K. Hodgson, Sherwoods.
Capt. E. H. Kelly, Engineers.
Capt. A. Moulton-Berrett, Dorsets.
Major R. Shuter, Irish Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieuts. G. W. Williamson, Manchesters.
Sec.-Lieut. Bagshawe, First Dragoons.
Lecond-Lieut. R. Jerman, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Capt. Henderson, London Scottish.

WOUNDED AND NOT MISSING.

Major G. Craufurd, Gordons.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The following are the names of officers in the twenty-ninth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Major C. A. Vivian, 15th Sikhs.

MISSING.

Captain J. F. Todd (unofficially reported), 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

The following are the names of officers in the fourth list of casualties reported from British East Africa:—

MISSING AND REPORTED SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Subadar-Major Poshalu, 61st Pioneers.
Jamadar Mir Rahamtulla, 61st Pioneers.

MISSING AND REPORTED WOUNDED.

Subadar Jaipal Singh, 98th Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Chatter Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles.
Subadar Randhir Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles.
Lieut.-Col. Durga Singh Bahadur, 3rd Kashmir Rifles.
Jamadar Tula, 3rd Kashmir Rifles.

The following further casualty is reported from the Persian Gulf:—

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Captain L. H. Branson, 110th Infantry.

Sir William Vincent's Report on the Komagata Maru enquiry has reached the Government of India, and it is understood to be unanimous.

TURKISH PARTICIPATION IN WAR.

POPULACE FURIOUS AT TIFLIS.

HOUSES OF TURKISH OFFICIALS ATTACKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A special cable to the "Statesman" from London dated December 14 says the correspondent of "The Times" in Petrograd telegraphs that refugees who have arrived at Tiflis from Erzeroum describe local feeling as violently opposed to Turkish participation in the war. It appears that on the receipt of news of the outbreak of hostilities the populace manifested itself by attacks upon the houses of Turkish officials.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN.

A remarkable feature of the demonstration was the active part played by the Turkish women who joined in the rioting and threw stones. When threatened with reprisals by the guards they rent their garments and paraded the streets thus compelling the soldiery to retire in obedience to Islamic law and custom. They then marched to the residence of the Vali and compelled him to telegraph to Constantinople a vigorously worded protest against the war.

ARABS UNWILLING TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Cairo correspondent says the Arab army has been giving obvious signs of unwillingness to fight the English and Arabs are being replaced by Turks.

DARDENELLES BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Dec. 17.

There are about ninety wounded Turks in hospital at Chanak, as a result of the bombardment of the Dardanelles.

THE MESSUDIYEH.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

A Constantinople despath says that the Messudiyeh sank at her anchorage. The crew was able to leave.

GERMAN ARMED MERCHANTMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

It is officially stated that the German armed merchantman Cormorant arrived at Guamladrones, and has been given twenty-four hours to leave or she will be interned.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Information has been received in Madras that the German armed mercantile cruiser Kormoran has been disarmed at the Guam Island, one of the Ladrons group of islands in the Pacific.

SERBIANS TAKE 60,000 PRISONERS.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Serbians amounts to sixty-thousand.

PANIC IN VIENNA.

SUPREME SELFISHNESS OF GERMAN STAFF.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The "Morning Post" publishes a letter from Budapest which says that the Servian victory has caused a panic in Vienna. The Hungarians are furious at the humiliation which has been inflicted on their arms. They have reached the limits of their patience blaming the supreme selfishness of the German Staff. The police measures which have been taken to repress expressions of dissatisfaction are only making matters worse.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2-45 a.m.)

TURKEY AND ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Dec. 17.

Baron Sonnino announced in the Senate that as the result of Italy's demands the Porte had instructed the Governor of Yemen to send the British Consul at Hodeidah immediately back to the Italian Consulate and prosecute those responsible.

BOMBARDMENT IN GULF OF SAROS.

ATHENS, Dec. 17, 2.10 p.m.

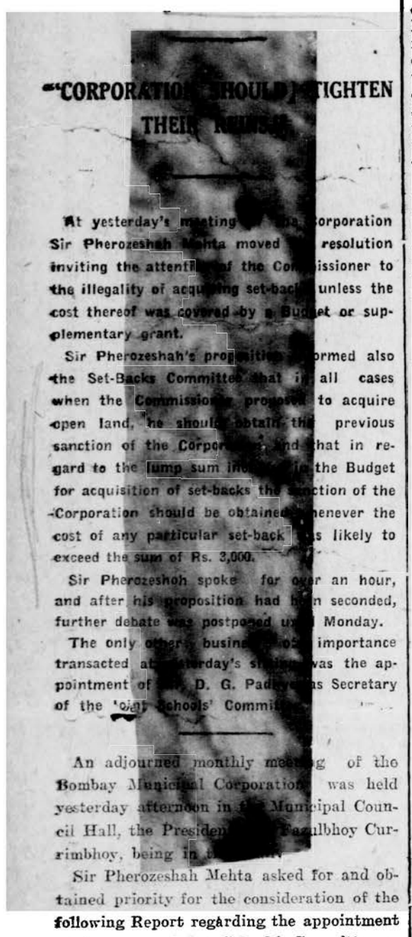
A British Fleet on Sunday bombarded the Turks concentrated in the Gulf of Saros.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ACQUISITION OF SET-BACKS

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

SIR P. MEHTA'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.


"CORPORATION SHOULD TIGHTEN THEIR REINS."
At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved a resolution inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the illegality of acquiring set-backs unless the cost thereof was covered by a Budget or supplementary grant.
Sir Pherozeshah's proposition also formed also the Set-Backs Committee that in all cases when the Commissioner proposed to acquire open land, he should obtain the previous sanction of the Corporation, and that in regard to the lump sum included in the Budget for acquisition of set-backs the sanction of the Corporation should be obtained whenever the cost of any particular set-back was likely to exceed the sum of Rs. 3,000.
Sir Pherozeshoh spoke for over an hour, and after his proposition had been seconded, further debate was postponed until Monday.
The only other business of importance transacted at yesterday's sitting was the appointment of Mr. D. G. Padhye as Secretary of the 'Joint Schools' Committee.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. Vasulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of the following Report regarding the appointment of Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation resolution, dated the 9th July, 1914, to invite applications for the post of Secretary, Schools Committee, and to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and to submit to the Corporation the name of the most eligible candidate, beg to state that they have received 126 applications and that after having carefully considered the applications they recommend for the appointment Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., who has filled the post of Principal of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School with distinction for 20 years and who possess very high and intimate knowledge of educational problems combined with administrative experience.

Sir Pherozeshah moved that the Report be approved and adopted; that as recommended by the Committee, Mr. D. G. Padhye be appointed secretary, vice Mr. N. B. Masani, who retires, and that Mr. Masani be requested to hold the office of Secretary until he is relieved.

In doing so, Sir Pherozeshah said that in accordance with the policy adopted by them for a long time regarding appointments of such an important character this matter was referred to a Committee. Applications were called for by the Committee, and a large number of applications were received. A Sub-Committee was then appointed for the purpose of going through the applications and selecting the best candidates. The Sub-Committee recommended nine names. The Committee then asked those gentlemen to appear before them and "show their faces." After that had been done, and after a very careful consideration, the Committee had come to a unanimous resolution that they should recommend Mr. Padhye to the Corporation and their recommendation was based on various accounts. Mr. Padhye's experience in teaching was of a solid and substantial character. For a number of years he had held the responsible post of Principal of the Goculdas Tejpal High School, which was a very important school. As such he had to administer a large institution, and in doing so he had shown great administrative capacity. The Committee also found in Mr. Padhye, one who had a very intimate and long acquaintance with educational problems. Some of the members of the Committee had seen Mr. Padhye in the Senate, and observed his remarkable grasp of educational problems. Mr. Padhye's general knowledge was thus of an extensive character. These were the qualifications which persuaded the Committee to recommend Mr. Padhye as the fittest person to fill the post of Secretary. He asked the members to remember that this post was no longer a head clerkship, but needed a man of good grasp, not only in teaching but a comprehensive grasp of all educational questions.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

SHAIK MEMON STREET PROPERTY.

Consideration was next given to the following report of the Roads Committee regarding the acquisition of a property at the junction of Shaikh Memon Street and Vithalwadi for street improvement:—

"The Roads Committee beg to state, with reference to the Commissioner's letter, dated the 29th May 1914, applying for sanction, under Section 90 of the Municipal Act, to the acquisition of the whole of the property at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi for street improvement, that after having carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Commissioner they are unable to recommend the Corporation to grant the sanction. The Committee do not enter into a discussion of the detail of this question as it is not desirable to do so in view of possible contingencies."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report. He said that the matter had been considered over and over again very carefully, and on the last occasion that the Committee met they came to this decision having particular regard to the legal aspect of the question. The Municipal Commissioner had been good enough to give every help in this matter, and after thoroughly going into all the facts, the members present at that meeting came to a unanimous decision that in view of what might take place hereafter, they should not discuss the question in detail, as it was very inadvisable to do so. In fairness to Mr. Cadell, he wished to point out that so far as this acquisition was concerned, he was not responsible for it. He did not wish to throw the blame on any one particularly, but he wished to point out, and he thought it was his duty to do so, that Mr. Cadell had tries his best to see how matters could be set right. The Committee were not shirking their duty in not discussing the question, but it was in their interests not to do so.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

REVISED BUILDING BYE-LAW.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the revised building bye-law No. 41 (1) (a) regarding open space abutting on rooms and etc. was then passed and the President was requested to communicate with Government for amending the act accordingly.

In December last year, Sir Pherozeshah had asked for a list from the Commissioner of cases in which the sanction of the Corporation was obtained during the last year for prescribing fresh regular lines for streets with the details of the cost of acquisition, which it was possible might be ultimately incurred. The list was forwarded by the Commissioner and in moving that it be recorded, Sir Pherozeshah pointed out that it did not give quite the full estimate of the ultimate cost and said what was given was not the total outlay on the revised regular lines.

The Commissioner said he was not in India when this return was asked for and he did not know what was required. He could say now that the total outlay would come to twenty lakhs. Of this sum ten lakhs were for Abdul Rehman Street and Musjid Bunder Road.

The list was then recorded.

ACQUIRING OF SET-BACKS.

In accordance with the previous notice of motion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved:—

"That the Corporation desire to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the illegality of acquiring set-backs, 'unless the cost thereof is covered by a budget or supplementary grant, and that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to recommend what the future policy of the Corporation should be in regard to set-backs be informed that the Corporation are of opinion (1) that in regard to the lump sum included in the budget for acquisition of set-backs, the sanction of the Corporation should be obtained whenever the cost of any particular set-back is likely to exceed the sum of Rs. 3,000; and (2) that in all cases, when the Commissioner proposes to acquire open land, under Section 299 of the Municipal Act, he shall obtain the previous sanction of the Corporation."

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that this was a subject of very great importance to the finances and the financial adminstration of the city and the first part of his proposal could not be seriously questioned under any circumstances, therefore, it might be asked why it was that he had brought this up again and asked them to reaffirm the illegality. In this connection he proposed to give his reasons for adopting this course on this occasion. For a considerable time past, the Corporation was very much alarmed by the manner in which the monies for set-backs had been piled up without the knowledge of the Corporation and his friends Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Baptista, and he got a committee appointed to control the acquisition of set-backs in such a manner as not to disorganise their finances. For set-backs they had to raise two loans, the second of twenty lakhs was sanctioned a short time ago and for a very long time the Corporation was unaware as to what its liability was.

ALARMING SITUATION.

This was a serious matter in itself but taken in conjunction with what the Improvement Trust was doing the matter became very alarming. The members were aware that Mr. Wacha had told them on several occasions—and so had Sir Ibrahim—that the Improvement Trust was spending enormous amounts upon the widening and making of roads. That the widening and making of roads to meet the growing requirements of the city was no doubt an important matter, but it should be borne in mind that the city wanted sanitary improvements of insanitary areas. Now, in consequence their undertakings of an enormous character, the Improvement Trust had exhausted all its revenue and had hypothecated most of that revenue upon the making of very big roads. Various attempts were made to check that but without avail as that body was composed of members nominated in a variety of ways, the Corporation having the right of sending only four representatives, though they supplied by far the greater portion of the Trust's resources. The Corporation is contributing a very large sum to the resources of the Trust and yet against their will—for they had voted against the King's Way scheme—large sums were devoted to these purposes. Over and above this the Corporation was asked to acquire set-backs—and this policy got accentuated in an alarming manner indeed. Their Executive Engineer imagined that all the revenue was to be devoted to the acquiring of set-backs and open lands in the city, reliance having been placed on a section in the Act empowering the Executive to acquire open land without the restrictions which applied to ordinary set-backs regarding buildings, which naturally must be gradual.

MR. MACKISON'S ZEAL.

Continuing his remarks, Sir Pherozeshah said this alarming state of things came to light when Mr. Mackison gave his evidence before the Development Committee. He could understand the zeal and enthusiasm of that officer about the policy of acquisition but the Corporation had to remember that the improvement and widening of roads was not the only work of a serious character with which their finances had to cope but they had to consider the different claims on their finances, while making disbursements.

Sir Pherozeshah then read a portion of the Chief Accountant's remarks from the last Administration Report to show their huge liability on set-backs and acquisitions of open land, a considerable portion of which was in connection with new roads widened for the purposes of development. He then went on to say that the Corporation had been following a policy for very many years of spending a portion out of the current revenue for acquiring set-backs. In early times, as far back as 1888, the Corporation used to put down in the Budget a sum of Rs. 40,000 for set-backs under the impression that the set-backs would be acquired gradually and would be of a small amount and that if a large amount was necessary, the Executive would approach the Corporation for sanction. Their necessities, however, increased and the Corporation put down a sum of one lakh in the Budget. Even that sum was found insufficient and their present policy was to provide for a large sum, and last year four lakhs were provided for in the loan works besides the one lakh from current revenue.

ONLY PROPOSALS.

With regard to the sums provided in the loan works, it was always contemplated that when sums were laid down they were laid down as proposals rather than as grants. The understanding was that smaller sums were to be paid out of the one lakh and even from the loan grant but when the outlay came to a considerable amount, sanction would be specially asked for each of them. That policy was he would not say neglected, but it was contended by the Executive that they were not bound to ask the sanction of the Corporation and in spite of this large interpretation placed on the sections, the Executive had illegally exceeded the amounts.

The Commissioner: Will you give us the year in which this was done?

Sir Pherozeshah said he could not give a particular year because it was the contention of the Executive that so long as the money was provided for that purpose in that particular year, there was no illegality in it but it was not the payment that made it illegal; it was the liability that made it so. And that brought him to one important point. They had received frequent complaints that the Executive had deferred and delayed payments of just liabilities, which had been accepted on this account. It was, therefore, necessary that they should now lay down a distinct policy with regard to their liability in the acquisition of set-backs.

The first part of his proposal could not be objected to at all. Even the legal opinions obtained by the Executive laid that down.

CORPORATION: THE SUPREME BODY.

With regard to the second part of his proposal, Sir Pherozeshah said that people, who sometimes hastily read the chapter of the Municipal Act dealing with set-backs sections, thought that the Commissioner had absolute independent powers to do the various things as the sections read, "The Commissioner shall do this—The Commissioner shall do that and so on." But those familiar with the constitution of the Municipality knew that all these sections had to be read in a particular way and in reference to the Constitution as laid down by section 66, which said that the Municipal Government shall vest in the Corporation. They began with section 64 and he was rather proud of these sections for when the Bill was originally drawn up, section 66 was not there and a different constitution was framed but he fought in the Select Committee for it and after a great deal of deliberation, the section as drawn up by him was accepted and he was, therefore, proud of these sections. And he asked them to remember always very carefully that the Corporation was the supreme body and the executive power was to remain in the hands of one officer only. That was a cardinal principle for which he always fought. The executive power, therefore, was with the Commissioner but it was "subject to all other restrictions and limitations imposed by the Act."

CORPORATION'S SANCTION NECESSARY.

And one of the greatest limitations was that he could not spend a rupee without the previous sanction of the Corporation. That was explained in the report of the Select Committee that sat on the Bill of 1888 and he asked the indulgence of the Corporation, when he read the following paragraph out of it:—

"Amongst the restrictions imposed by the Act is the one, already mentioned, in section 66, which prohibits the exercise by the Commissioner of any power which will involve expenditure, unless such expenditure is provided for in a current budget grant. The sanction of budget grants rests absolutely with the Council (this, Sir Pherozeshah said, was the Corporation; "Council" was the word originally used for the "Corporation"), and the result is therefore, that the Commissioner can only exercise the powers with which Chapters IX to XVI. invest him, if the Council supplies him with the money necessary to enable him to do so; and it is, of course, open to the Council to decline to sanction a grant for any purpose which they do not approve. The various sections of these Chapters, which entrust the Commissioner with apparently independent power have to be read with these facts in the mind in order to be clearly apprehended. We think that the Commissioner is the sole executive authority, these chapters should be so worded as to give expression to this feature of the administration, but that care should be taken, with reference to the amended section 65, to make his authority to exercise certain powers expressly dependent upon the approval or sanction of the Council or the Standing Committee whenever that course seems expedient."

MR. NAYLOR'S VIEWS.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah observed that the debate made that still clear. Mr. J. R. Naylor, who was in charge of the bill, in replying to his (speaker's) amendment, which he had moved to avoid a misunderstanding, said as follows:—

To the second part of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's motion I take no objection,—that is to the omission of the words in italics. These words "when authorised by the Corporation, either generally or specially in this behalf," I may say, I regard as mere surplusage. They were agreed to by the Standing Committee in the hope of satisfying the minority, by "making assurance doubly sure" against the Commissioner's executive works, without their having been previously approved by the Corporation. But, if honourable members will turn to section 66 they will find it distinctly laid down as a general principle which governs everything in this bill, that the exercise by any Municipal authority of any power conferred by the Act which would involve expenditure shall, with one or two exceptions, be subject to the following provisoes, namely,—"(a) that such expenditure, so far as it is to be incurred in the official year in which such power is exercised, shall be provided for under a current budget grant, within the meaning of that expression as defined in section 130; and (b) that if the exercise of such power involves, or is likely to involve, expenditure for any period or at any time after the close of the said official year, liability for such expenditure shall not be incurred without the sanction of the Corporation." Now, your Excellency, that section was inserted for the express purpose of making it perfectly clear that the Commissioner should be tied, in the exercise of his executive power, by the orders, resolutions and decisions of the Corporation upon their budget and by any supplementary resolution concerning finance which they might pass during the year. In the budget chapter also every possible precaution has been taken to give the Corporation a complete control over the expenditure of the municipal income.

INTENTION OF LEGISLATURE.

Sir Pherozeshah submitted that after this speech it was impossible to argue, with regard to the first part of his proposal, that monies could be expended without their being covered by a budget or a supplementary grant. But the executive were very impatient throughout and they tried to get out of it in a certain way by getting a legal opinion on two other sections of the Act. Now he ventured to say that that resolution was absolutely wrong but that did not affect the real position. Section 289 (which he read) was specifically put in to meet certain contingencies. They could not put down specific items for set-backs in the budget and, therefore, for practical execution of it, a lump sum was put down but the legislature thought that some limit must be put with regard to the amount and for spending one sum of Rs. 3,000 or more, the Commissioner must come before the Corporation for sanction. The intention of the legislature was made clearer by the debate raised by the then Advocate-General Mr. Latham, who was strong about this limit being imposed. This really was a general section. It was thon necessary to go forward in the subsequent sections to lay down proposals empowering the Commissioner to prescribe regular lines for the acquisition of set-backs, as some means had to be provided by which the Commissioner could take lands from private owners. For that purpose, sections 297,298 and 299 were enacted. These sections were misinterpreted as being separate and it was attempted at one time to be argued that they were independent sections. It was contended by the executive that the Commissioner was compelled by law to take set-backs and he, therefore, could not wait for a budget grant but in spite of that contention, Counsel gave his opinion—he believed it was Mr. Inverarity—that the Commissioner was not compelled by law to acquire set-backs, he may acquire if he chose to. Section 299 was very important. It gave a wide power of taking up open lands and the danger lay in this that they would never know the accumulated liability. It was contended by the executive that these sections, 297, 298 and 299 were not controlled by section 289 and the case for Counsel's opinion was prepared in that manner. In spite of that, the opinion made one thing clear, namely, that all the expenditure must be covered by a budget of a supplementary grant. But what was remarkable regarding this opinion was that Sir Charles (then Mr.) Ollivant to support his contention that these sections were not controlled by section 289 prepared a special memorandum from other parts of the act but in placing the case before Counsel, Messrs. Crawford, Burder said that at first they were disposed to take a different view and to think that these sections were controlled by section 289, but they fell back subsequently upon the general arrangement and general scheme of the Act. In 1895, the executive took another opinion, which was entirely in their favour, but even that opinion bore out his contention regarding the first part of his proposal. When that opinion was laid before the Corporation, he was not present. Anyhow that opinion was there and if there was no other way open to the Corporation they would have asked for the amendment of the Act. Instead of doing that and fighting a battle of that character, in which Counsel's opinions were brought up and people thought that they were as good as judgments of the High Court which they were not, he thought it was enough to inform the Committee as stated in the second part of his resolution.

NEED TO TIGHTEN THEIR REINS.

Whether the Committee followed that instruction or not, he intended to move at the next budget debate, when they provided a lump sum for set-backs, that in each case the Commissioner shall come before the Corporation for sanction. That Sir Pheroseshah said was a limitation of a reasonable and practical character and he admitted that a certain amount of latitude would have to be granted. But he thought that time had now come when the Corporation should tighten their reins. They were giving ten lakhs to the Improvement Trust every year and a greater portion of that amount was spent in widening, improving and decorating their roads, and they were spending from four to five lakhs in shape of acquiring set-backs. That was an enormous slice to be demanded from revenue for this purpose. It was an important purpose, no doubt, but it was not their only need. Their needs and requirements were increasing every day and they ought to proceed in a regular and legal manner.

Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia, who spoke next, wished to be enlightened further on some legal points and after he had concluded his speech, further discussion was postponed until Monday.

THE FIRST NEW ARMY.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS TRAINING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

"The Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The first new army which has now been under training since August, is showing remarkable features of good progress. Every battalion is well trained physically and in Company work. They are now engaged on battalion and brigade instruction. The quality of the men has enabled a higher standard to be reached, the marching of the men is excellent. Their general endurance is very satisfactory while the whole force can shoot well. This is a dominating feature. Added to it is the fact that bayonet fighting has been specialised and the men are able to hold their own with any troops in this respect. The engineering trade has yielded plenty of trained engineers. There are plenty of miners for field works. A large number of ex-regulars are in the batteries. This will shorten the period necessary to train gunners. The first army is still some weeks short of six months' training. Its fitness is undoubted and is something of a triumph. The second army is much the same as the third army and well forward.

Lord Kitchener is in the happy position of having created and made fit a large army of the best material which when it takes the field, will be equal to any conscript troops.

HEROIC DEEDS KEPT DARK.

THRILLING DISCLOSURES LEFT TO CHANCE.

Complaints continue to be heard on all sides that the rigid operations of the censorship are proving the greatest obstacle in the way of the recruiting agents, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

On October 23 the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment placed to their credit one of the most gallant and thrilling exploits of the war, but it is due entirely to an accident that the episode has been made public through the letter of a soldier to his wife.

Details of the action are given in a Brigade Order issued on October 26.

SPECIAL 2ND BRIGADE ORDER.

October 26.

In the action of October 23 the 2nd Infantry Brigade (less the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment left at Boesinghe) was allotted the task of reinforcing the 1st Infantry Brigade and retaking the trenches along the Bixschoote—Langemarck-road, which had been occupied by the enemy. In spite of the stubborn resistance offered by the German troops the object of the engagement was accomplished, but not without many casualties in the brigade.

By nightfall the trenches previously captured by the Germans had been reoccupied, about 500 prisoners captured, and fully 1,500 German dead were lying out in front of our trenches.

The Brigadier-General congratulates the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Northamptonshire Regiment, and the 2nd K. R. R. C. (King's Royal Rifle Corps), but desires specially to commend the fine soldier-like spirit of the 1st L.N. Lancashire Regiment, which, advancing steadily under heavy shell and rifle fire, and aided by its machine guns, was enabled to form up within a comparatively short distance of the enemy's trenches. Fixing bayonets, the battalion then charged, carried the trenches, and occupied them, and to them must be allotted the majority of the prisoners captured.

The Brigadier-General congratulates himself on having in his brigade a battalion which, after marching the whole of the previous night without food or rest, was able to maintain its splendid record in the past by the determination and self-sacrifice displayed in this action.

The Brigadier-General has received special telegrams of congratulations from both the G. O. C.-in-Chief, 1st Corps, and the G. O. C., 1st Division, and he hopes that in the next engagement in which the brigade takes part the high reputation which the brigade already holds may be further added to.

(Signed) B. PAKENHAM, Captain,
Brigade-Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade.

GOING BACK TO REST.

YORKSHIREMAN'S DAY IN PARIS.

(Later than the Mail.)

Paris sees so few soldiers that it watched with much interest and many bright smiles a company of English soldiers march down the Rue Lafayette from the Gare du Nord to the Gare Saint-Lazare, writes Mr. George C. Curnock in the "Daily Mail."

They were a war-worn crowd in a variety of uniforms, headed by a tall Colonial and a small French interpreter and flanked by a still taller sergeant-major of the R.H.A. There were Scotch caps in the ranks and one excellent veteran with a Yorkshire accent told me all about it.

"Wounded we are, most of us," he said, "just down from Boulogne and going to Rouen to rest. As soon as we're fit we'll go back again. It's the second time I've caught it. I got through Mons all right and all the way down to Braisne. There I was chipped in the hand. Now I've got a bullet in my left arm.

"Eh, but it's hot times up there, and aren't we just giving it to them! There's nowt left of them Prussian Guards this time!"

He looked at the tall buildings flanking him as he swung along. "The Germans would have had something to hit," he remarked, "if they'd ever got as far as Paris."

I asked him if this wound was bothering him. He caught the bullet only three or four days ago. "Not a bit," he said, cheerily.

He didn't look as if he had been starved. In fact the whole contingent looked in far better condition than one would expect, and all marched along with a good swing, some of them whistling a marching tune, and all of them with a bright eye for those who gave them a wave of the hand as they passed.

THE TRENCHES.

Then he fell to talking about the trenches. "Wet?" he said, "up to your waist in water all day long and fighting all night. In that country it's all water, and the deeper you go down the more the water comes in."

I could not have hoped to find a more typical British soldier than this sturdy Yorkshireman. Here he was marching along through Paris with a hard biscuit in his pocket, grumbling at everything except the fact that he had a bullet in his arm, and was going back again as soon as it was out and properly healed!

I think the life in the trenches and the whistling bullets and the smashing big shells have all got into his blood and his brain. He has tasted the joys of fighting and winning, and he won't be happy until he's running those risks again.

When he heard that I was a newspaper man he found another grumble. "Why are you reporters not up there?" he asked frankly; "I have not seen one of you up in the trenches, and there's lots of little things to write about."

I apologised for General Joffre, Lord Kitchener, and the Press Censor. He went on with his grumble.

"I tell you what it is," he said. "If they'd get rid of some of them civilians that are walking about the trenches all the time it would be a good thing and then let some of you chaps up instead. Spies I call 'em. The way they give us away is something shocking. They ought to be shot, the whole lot of them. All except the little 'uns. You ought to see the children. Never saw anything like it in my life. There was one little girl came along with matches. She would come into the trenches although the shells were falling everywhere. We told her to go home again. Not she, till she sold all she had. So one of our chaps found two francs in his pocket and gave them to her and took all she'd got. She ran off very pleased and said she was coming back. There are lots of them that come along for the food we give them. How they live otherwise I don't know; there's not a thing left in the country."

When I left him he had a lunch stowed away in his pockets sufficient to make him forget his troubles for an hour.

"Good-bye," he said, "and good luck."

IN THE TRENCHES.

HARDSHIPS OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," telegraphing from Northern France describes the ordeal the British troops are going through in the trenches.

Expecting a German attack, they waited patiently, good-temperedly, willingly, and bravely, although they were cold to the marrow-bone, and their clothes were wet and sticking to their skins. Their boots were clogged with heavy mud, and their feet soaked by the insistent drips from their great-coats. Theirs was a wretched plight. Yet they remained ready for the fight. Yet they remained with their benumbed fingers on the triggers ready for the first evidence of battle.

I realised for the first time to-day that the bravest regiments in the British Army are those who are guilty of the least number of offences against regimental discipline.

"Only the finest characters are given an opportunity to show their bravery," said a wounded officer from the Royal Fusiliers, "and unfortunately they are the men who figure in our casualty lists. I could name a score of regiments which have covered themselves with glory."

The dance arranged by the Provincial Council of the Anglo-Indian Empire League in aid of a Christmas Tree fete for orphan children takes place to-day at the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Censor exercises a heavy hand over the Egyptian papers. On November 28th the "Egyptain Gazette" appeared with a blank column and a half where once had been a leading article.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

[RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

Having completed the "periplus" so to say of the important public edifices within the Fort during the Arcadian period of the Fifties of the nineteenth century, it may not be uninteresting to refer to minor buildings of social, religious or educational interest. Speaking first of the last, the Elphinstone Institution may be prominently mentioned. Originally established under the auspices of the Board of Education Society it was, even in the Fifties, popularly known as the "Society School." It was a commodious building, this Elphinstone Institution and still stands to remind old Elphinstonians of *the* alma mater of their youth. It is no other than the existing one on the Esplanade Cross Road which is now the Government Central Anglo-Vernacular School, a fine edifice next to where the Small Causes Court was situated till recently. It faced the east which was then a big *maidan* stretching far down to the precincts of the Fort, where stood the ramparts. It had no architectural pretensions at the period, nor has it any even to-day. But the locality on which the Institution was built by the Education Society was in every way sanitary and admirably suited for its purpose. The east facing has a porch. Coming up the steps as you pass a few feet along is a grand staircase, broad and well lighted. It leads on the right to what was in the fifties an excellent hall which stood by itself in all its scholastic dignity and intellectual glory. Facing the hall in a northerly direction were class rooms, and also on its westerly frontage rooms for students of the college. The ground floor was divided into two big blocks or wings, one containing a series of class rooms opening into each other for the Gujrathi-speaking scholars, and the other for those speaking Marathi. There were spacious verandahs, well protected on each side of the blocks, and compounds beyond. The westerly one was a little narrower, but eminently adapted for a playground for flying kites or playing marbles and other games not demanding any wide space. In the easterly or north-easterly compound were a variety of out-houses. There were two entrances to the institution. The due northerly one with a gate was exceedingly convenient for those who came from Chandanwadi and the Kalbadevi side. The eastern one had two eastern gates for those arriving from the Fort. The maidan opposite gave unlimited playground to the schoolboys early in the morning before school-time and at recess.

THE BHISTEE-WELL.

Here and there at short distances were pucca-built wells, the gift of true philanthropists, all unknown to fame, who had endowed them for public use, want of potable drinking water being even then a dire necessity, specially in the summer season. There were also two or three wells dedicated to poor cattle. Here the *Bhistee* tribe could be seen during the livelong day filling their *pukhals* or leather bags, and laying them on the humble and patient bullock for watering and other purposes. A specially large one was known as the "Bhistee Well." The large tank known as Nacoda was not even constructed. The writer was an eye-witness to its digging some time in 1855 or 1856. In every way the site of the Elphinstone Institution was well adapted for its purpose. It is said that the ground landlord was Mr. Jugganath Sankershet, a keen educationist and a stalwart Indian member of the Education Society, which did admirable pioneer work for well nigh thirty years till the great Eduactional Charter of 1854 revolutionised all kinds of education in Bombay. This "Central" Institute, as it was sometimes called, not only accommodated the school but the College bearing the name of the honoured Elphinstone. There were three class-rooms for the Collegians, one of which was designated as the Normal Class, because scholars were trained to take duty afterwards as English teachers, a rare professional class in those days and highly respected. One room was also allotted for imparting a knowledge of chemistry and connected with it was a miniature museum containing many botanical and geological specimens. This museum, in the fifties, was in the charge of the late Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos, a distinguished, scholar and teacher. Below the museum on the ground floor was the book depot which afterwards bloomed in to a Government Central Book Depot. All text books, English and vernacular, were vended here for the conveniences of the students and the schoolboys. The College was manned by three professors one of whom was also the Principal both of School and College. In the Fifties Mr. (afterwards Dr.) John Harkness of Aberdeen was the Principal. Owing to the changes effected under Sir Charles Woods's Educational Despatch of 1854, the College was removed to a separate hired building on Babula Tank Road, exactly opposite the Grant Medical College. The bungalow which was occupied from 1856 to 1862 has been levelled to the ground, and as new modern buildings have been erected on the plot the exact locality cannot now be identified with the assistance of Laughton's Survey Map.

THE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.

The Elphinstone Institution was then converted into Elphinstone School till the philanthropy of Sir Albert Sassoon gave it a magnificent architectural habitation, an ornament to our city, at the west extremity of Cruickshank Road. The old building of the Education Society still serves the purpose of a school but its pristine pride so well maintained for over half a century has long since gone. But it is still deemed a hallowed building dedicated to the muse of education round which have centred many a magnificent association which is indelible. As we occasionally pass by this venerable edifice, old happy memories of our school days, our fun, our frolic, our innocent mischief all crowd in our memory and for the moment we undergo a feeling that we may once more enter the gates and have a silent peep all round, like the "chiel taking notes" to revive the days of old some sixty years back. May the edifice remain as an intellectual shrine for generations yet unborn.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Next to the Institution on its north-easterly side, facing the Maidan, was a humble dispensary, with a few beds which served as a kind of hospital. It was a congeries of rooms in the ground floor where one Dr. Villers dispensed medicines gratis to the poor and prescribed cures. The *hakim* in his day was well-known, and the dispensary was called the "Bombay Native Dispensary",—a name by which it is still carried on in another and more populous but less sanitary, part of the town. But its place of old knows it no more. The exigencies of the State had reared a Sailors' Home till another home was built, opposite the Wellington fountain, in honour of the occasion of the visit of the late Duke of Edinburgh, the first scion of the royal house of the good Queen Victoria who visited Bombay and travelled all over India in 1870. Thereafter, the building after undergoing some structural alterations, was dedicated to the Bombay Volunteers. Beyond this in the east were a low range of mochees' shops, and a "pitha", or grog shop. Beyond these was the Free Church of Scotland which stood in a compound of its own with "heathen" surroundings on all sides. In all probability when this house of God was first built and consecrated, the locality was free from any kind of residential buildings, with the maidan opposite. But as population increased, and trade expanded, business places shot up, and thus the church in the fifties had shops on both sides of it. But as years rolled on the quarter became both noisy and ill-suited for the purpose of the sacred edifice. Moreover, buildings of the State, on the maidan, like the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital began to rise. So at last the Church was sold, and from its proceeds a new one has been built in Waudby Road which is in every way more in harmony with the surroundings. The buildings which till late accommodated the Small Causes Court may also be briefly referred to in this place. Courts of Justice, Civil and Criminal, in the city, superior and inferior, had had in the first half of the nineteenth century no fitting and dignified habitations. We have already described the ups and downs and wanderings of the Supreme Court of Judicature for well nigh 150 years till 1824 before they had a permanent edifice to conduct the administration of civil justice. Similarly with the Small Causes Court and the Police Courts. In the fifties, the former was located in a house adjoining the Elphinstone Institution on its north. But some time after, the work had so multiplied that it was essential to have another building next door to it. Old Mr. Manockji Cursetji was for long a judge of this court and practically during the period we are now describing his name was intimately well known to Marwari traders. Indeed, we may say that the Small Causes Court and Mr. Manockji were alternative terms. Judge Manockji's Court was the familiar way in which the Marwaris recognised the Small Causes Court. As scholars of the Elphinstone Institution, Sandy Seventy and his classmates often used to enjoy their half-hour's afternoon recess in the court of this judge, who was a terror to all the usurious money-lenders who plied their suits there. We used to be greatly amused with the parley between judge and plaintiff. It was rare fun for us to frequently visit there.

A REVERED STRUCTURE.

Framji Cowasji Institute is another building which to my boyish imagination carried great reverence, for the name of the founder of that Institute was a great philanthropist and venerated not only by members of his own community, but by those of the Hindu and Mahomedan. The big tank which has recently been reclaimed has stood there for upwards of three-quarters of a century. It was a tank where, they say, the dhobis used to wash dirty clothes. Some gave its origin from a dhobi who was supposed to be its original proprietor. The origin is involved in obscurity. But the *talao* or tank came to be the name of the surrounding locality, and to this day this part of the town, abutting on the north of the Marine Lines is called "Dhobi Talao." There was a big Persian wheel in the Fifties and an inclined plane on which the poor bullocks were driven up and down as they still were at another well at the corner of the new College of Science. Water was drawn from this Dhobi tank to sprinkle the roads in the locality and the Esplanade Road with water. In the adjoining vacant ground the Parsi philanthropist, who was a keen lover of education, built the Institute bearing his name. He endowed it partly for the purpose of a Native General Library and partly for accommodating a girls' school founded by old Elphinstonians under the name of the Students' Girls' and Literary Society, which was greatly nursed in its heyday by the late Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, and later on by that distinguished scholar and citizen, the late Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, who eventually adorned the bench of our High Court from 1889 to 1893. Framji Cowasji was the descendant of the great family of Banajis, the earliest settlers in Bombay, who carried on the business of brokers to English firms. The Banajis, the Wadias, the Setts and the Modis or Wachaghandis were the four important wealthy families who came to Bombay in the eighteenth century under the aegis of the East India Company, to pursue mercantile avocations.

THE BANAJIS.

Cowasji Banaji was a great merchant and ship-owner, as the Dadys were. He had five sons who were all distinguished, Rustomji established himself as far back as 1837 in Calcutta, and traded with his brother Dadabhoy. Both brothers were for a long time Consuls for Persia, Rustomji in Calcutta and Dadabhoy in Bombay. Framji was another brother, and so was Cursetji, who was more or less familiarly known as "Khatta Goga." Goga was a nickname of the Banajis. Cursetji was not so distinguished in the public life of Bombay as Framji. The former confined himself to commerce. The latter was both a man of commerce and a public citizen of renown, who in his day was a great pioneer of horticultural industry. He was owner of the estate known as Pavai, near the village of Vehar. There he used to import and plant a variety of exotics. The Pavai estate was a kind of veritable botanical garden in his time, alas, his commercial misfortunes overtook him and the estate fell into neglect. It is a part of this Pavai which in 1889 the Corporation bought at the instance of the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Ollivant, in order to have an auxiliary water reservoir at Vehar, there being an alarm of famine of water, which however, never occurred. The Pavai reservoir is a white elephant and a monument to remind the present generation of the rate-paying public of the waste of their monies under ill-founded alarms or panics. The Framji Cowasji Institute is the best and most useful permanent memorial Bombay possesses of a philanthropic citizen who flourished sixty and seventy years ago. It may not be generally known that Sir P. M. Mehta is a Trustee of the Institute, and also its Chairman, and has during the past few years done a great deal for the conservation and better welfare of the Institute. His latest effort at improvement is directed to the reclaimed ground of the tank, a part of which is soon to be utilised for extending the premises of this most popular Institute.

THE ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

Speaking of educational edifices of the Fifties one cannot refrain from referring to what till late was known as the Robert Money School a handsome pile of buildings, elegant in their simplicity, which stood between the edge of the Girgaum Road on one side and the Kalbadevi Road on the other. It stood on the ground where is now allowed to be erected an elegant building which has in reality destroyed the vista which the old Money School presented from the southern end of the Esplanade Road where stands in its solitary splendour, the statue of Queen Victoria, endowed at a cost of 2 1/2 lakhs by H. H. Khanderao, Maharaja of Baroda, the predecessor of the ill-fated Mulharrao, in 1870, along with that other gift, the Sailors' Home, in 1870, in honour of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The statue was unveiled by the late Lord Northbrook as Viceroy in 1874 midst stately pomp and dignity. The school was founded by Mr. Robert Money, who was a well-known Missionary teacher.

In Girgaum Back Road, which was more rural or suburban in the Fifties than urban as it is at present, was situated Dr. Wilson's school. The house later on was owned or occupied by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, solicitor. There was also in Agiary Street, in the flank of Kalbadevi Road, the General Assembly's Institution, where for many a year collegiate instruction was imparted by Scotch Missionaries. It is the same building which is now in the occupation of the Goculdas Tejpal Anglo-Vernacular School.

PRIVATE SEMINARIES.

Lastly among the prominent educational institutions of the Fifties mention must be made of two private seminaries in the Fort where English was taught to sons of wealthy Indians. These were the Boswell and Hinton, so named after the original founders and proprietors. The former school was located somewhere in Apollo Street. It was well frequented, and they say the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, and his brother Nasserwanji were both educated there. Almost all the sons of rich Parsi and Hindu parents were instructed in good English and commercial knowledge there. The late Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas and his brother Mr. Narotamdas also belonged to the same school. Boswell used to charge heavy fees. Who he was is unknown to this writer. Can it be that he was descended from the distinguished ancestor of that name who has made himself and Dr. Johnson so famous in English literature? Perhaps not, for some traditions say he was a retired army sergeant. Hinton was a better scholar, and his school was better attended than Boswell's. Eventually he was the only proprietor of a private English school in Bombay till the share speculation of 1864-65. Hinton, who, like others, was keenly in pursuit of riches, was greatly embarrassed and broke up the school, he becoming for a time a photographer. But it was a well-conducted school, and was located in a low house two or three lanes from the town house of the Petits in Hornby Road.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

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Consulting Physician :—
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REDUCED PRICES

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.
180—A6.

TOY TOWN DOLLIES

Extend a cordial invitation to all Bombay children to visit them at Toy Town this year. The new costumes are extremely smart and will delight the little ones.

"FLOSSIE."

A small little Lady dressed in dark blue, pink or red, straw hat trimmed blue, China face, eyes open and close, stands 12 inches high.
Price, Rs. **3-12.**

A "BABY" DOLL.

Dressed all in white spotted Muslin, fine hair, China face, eyes open and close, stands 11 ins. high.
Price, Rs. **4-4.**

"GERTRUDE."

Dressed in pink with wide sash, straw bonnet, moveable legs and arms, China face, eyes open and close, stands 11 inches high.
Price, Rs. **6-8.**

"SAILOR BOYS."

Dressed correctly in blue with cord and sailor collar, stands 11 inches high. Price, Rs. 3-15.
Largre Size, 12½ inches high, Rs. 5-8.

THE LITTLE DUTCH.

Dressed in baggy trousers, blue coat, long hair, fur cap, stands 11 inches high. Price, Rs. 4-4.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

White dress, red coat, white sailor cap, China face, eyes open and close, stands 13 inches high.
Price, Rs, 4-15.

A VERY FINE DOLL.

Most suitable for presentation; beautifully dressed pink and blue in the latest fashion exact to sketch, trimmed lace and ribbon. real hair and pretty bonnet.
Price, Rs. 33-8.

JOLLY JACK.

A true caricature of our Jolly Jack Tars, dressed correctly with plush face, stands 10 inches high. Head moves.
Price, Rs. 3-12.
Larger Size 12 inches high. Price, Rs. 5-8.

TOMMY ATKINS.

Also a caricature of our famous Tommy, dressed in red coat and black trousers, belt and black service cap.
Stands 10 inches high.
Price, Rs. 3-12. Head moves.
Larger Size stands 12 inches high.
Price, Rs. 5-8. Head moves.

CLOWN DOLL.

In Red, Pink, and Blue, celluloid face and clown's hat, and large ruffle collar, similar to sketch, 10½ inches high.
Price, Rs 2-4.

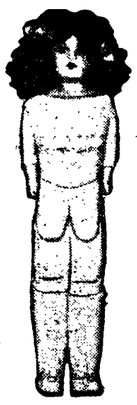
THE CORNISH FISHERMAN.

A true and correct copy of a Cornish-man dressed in Blue Jersey: White Pants, Sea Boots, Red Comforter, Sou' Wester.
Stands 17 inches high. Price, Rs. 4-12.

JOINTED DOLLS.

Cloth Body, China head and fine long hair. Light and dark hair. These are very handsome dollies and dressed up will make a very handsome gift.

Size 1. 16½ inches high.
Price, Re. 1-12.
Size 2. 17½ inches high.
Price, Re. 1-15.
Size 3. 18 inches high.
Price, Rs. 2-8.
All sleep except Size 1.



STUFFED JOINTED DOLL.

China face, light Hair, English made. Similar to sketch. Stands 12½ inches high.
Price, Re. 1-0.

JOINTED DOLLS.

Plaster body light or dark Hair, similar to sketch undressed.
No. 1.—15½ inches high. Price, Re. 1-15.
No. 2.—16½ inches high. Price, Rs. 2-8.
Eyes close and open.

KID BODY DOLLS.

A new range of Kid body Dolls with China head, long hair, eyes open and close as illustration.
No. 1. 12 inches. Price, Re. 1-8.
No. 2. 15 inches. Price, Rs. 2-8.
Better quality.
15 inches high. Price, Rs. 2-15.

Doll's Houses, Furniture, Tea Sets &c., &c., and all on show in TOY TOWN.

SEE OUR ARCADE TOY WINDOWS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

GENT'S OUTFITTERS,

BREECHES & SHIRTMAKERS & CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.

Sir,

We believe you will at once recognise the advantages to be gained by purchasing your new suit early, FIRSTLY you obtain premier choice of your specially selected stock of New Fabrics, which represent absolutely the pick of the new patterns and weavings produced this year. SECONDLY our hands are more or less marking time at the commencement of he season, and if you place your order now, you will obtain even more than the usual amount of careful and personal attention we give to the making of every garment. THIRDLY you have the additional satisfaction of knowing you look smart and fashionably dressed all the season.

The B. Reefer Suit.
In Indigo Blue Serge.
To measure
from Rs. 25.

TROUSERS
The choicest designs in smart Cashmeres and Worsteds.
To measure
from Rs. 10.

B. Lounge Suit
Sutton three, a splendid Style for business wear
To measure
from Rs. 25.

◆ Superior Finish. ◆ High-grade Trimmings ◆ Moderate Charges. ◆ Latest Styles.

The New "Linked" One button Lounge Suit in High-grade Tweeds and Blue Serges,
To measure
from Rs. 25.

RIDING AND WALKING BREECHES
To measure
from Rs. 10.
Made and cut in perfect style from all the latest Materials.

The New Two-button Lounge Suit
with curved close fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips. A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note
To measure
from Rs. 30.

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"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

X'MAS

Before you select your Christmas presents pay us a call and you will not regret

We place at your disposal the Finest Selection of

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Best Briar Pipes and Smokers Sets
Cigar and Cigarette boxes

In silver, Nickel and Oakwood
etc., etc., etc.

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D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA & RANGOON.

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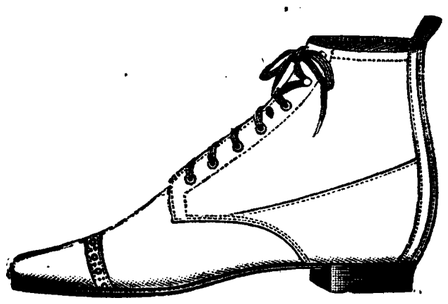

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Can be had in Large Quantities from:—

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REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
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And these are only just a few.
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THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
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Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

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BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
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Write for the book to-day, as it is supplied gratis and even post free.

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Bladder inflammation as well, is cured by Methyloids, the internal antiseptic capsule treatment. They are easy to take and sure quickly without inconvenience. 180—A4.

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Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
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Do post a card now.

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HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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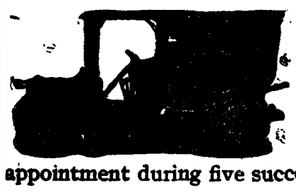
The **PROPRIETOR** of the **FORT COACH FACTORY** begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly



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62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
XMAS LIST ON APPLICATION.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. ..22 15/16—1/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 %
since 8th August 1914.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2⅞unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3⅛ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4⅛ „
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 5⅛ „
Interest day to day loans 1⅛ „
„ 7 day market loans 2 „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 69,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain and Continent 59,000
Futures at New York March 7.35
Previous closing price 7.27
Futures at New York May 7.52
Previous closing price 7.45
Spot Cotton at New York 7.25
Previous price 7.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 7.00
Previous price 7 1-8
Futures at New Orleans December. 6.97
Previous price 6.90
Futures at New Orleans May 7.36
Previous price 7.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 7½
Demand Bills 4.87 1-4
Silver Commercial Bars..... 49 3-4

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 16th.

Rs.	Rs.
1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta	1,50,000
Tenders on Calcutta at	½ 15/16
Rs.	Rs.
1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta	1,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta at	½ 31-32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs.	21,53,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

Bales.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	450
„ Imports	14,698
Mid. Americans	4.36
New York Official noon call March old	
May new	7.48
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new.. ..	7.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.15
June-July	..
July-Aug.	4.21
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.32
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.37

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Opening Tone ..... Quiet.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 42,952

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.16
June-July	...
July-Aug.	4.22
Aug.-Sept.	...
Sept.-Oct.	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.33
Nov.-Dec.	...
Dec.-Jan.	...
Jan.-Feb.	4.38

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 16th.

Good Bengal M. G.	2.88
F.G. „	3.00
Fine „	3.12
Good M. G. Oomra	3.76
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.00
Good Broach	3.85
F.G. „	4.00
Fine „	4.15

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 16th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow .. Nominal
„ „ Mutton „ .. 3 8-9

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 16th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F paid May.-June unchanged 50/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; 48 plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb.; 42/3—3d
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) unchanged Hull 6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £57¾—⅝
Copper Braziers unchanged £75
Yellow Metal unchanged 7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged 11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd. 21

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged 26

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Java Sugar unchanged 22 3-8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/10 plus d½
Ceylon Rubber 2/0¼—d½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 17th December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
2 bundles rupees	4,000	Abbas	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 „ „	200	Charbar	„
1 „ „	2,000	Muscat	„
9 „ „	17,600	Bahrein	Sundry importers.
6 packages	13,000	P. Bunder	E. Salah
1 box gold. sovereigns, gold coins	3,726 / 705 / 1,120	Alexandria	J. H. E. Obadiah.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 15th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	37,892
B. B. & C. I. Railway	28	33,418

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 7 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged. The Bank of Bombay rate remains also unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready.	..1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	..1	3⅞
T.T. forward, to 21st Dec.	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4¼
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146½

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 22 15/16. The local market is irregular with little doing.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	8	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	69	12	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm and transactions were reported at Rs. 92/10.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated 1922) changed hands at Rs. 96¼.

SHARES.

In Mill Shares Centrals stood at Rs. 1730 Colabas improved to Rs. 1,262½, Madhavji to Rs. 942½, and Swadeshi to Rs. 1335.

Standards after touching Rs. 865, closed at Rs. 852½. Ahmedabad Advance shares were placed at Rs. 745.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were in demand at Rs. 897½ for January.

Bank of Bombay Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 1,575.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares more quoted at Rs. 570. Central Provinces at Rs. 109, Mandra Bhon at Rs. 22½ and Dholka Railway Shares at Rs. 117.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 1,110.

In Press Shares Indian Cottons were in request at Rs. 126½.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares stood steady at Rs. 84½ and Deferred at Rs. 172.

COTTON.

The closing prices in the home markets have not been received up to the time of writing.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 175 for good Broach, and in the early afternoon the quotation was Rs. 176½. Later on the rate again dropped to Rs. 175. A moderate business was done in the bazaar in Broach, Bengals and Oomras, and prices have been irregular. At the close the market is steady at our quotations with sellers scarce.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	
Good Broach	176½	Mar.
Fien Hingnghat Wurdha	163	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	160	„
Fine Yeotmal	158	„
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	155	„
Fine Amraoti	153	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	150½	„
Fine Khandeish	140	„
F. G. Khandeish	128	„
Fine Bengal	126	„
Fine Bengal	123	Dec.
F. G. Bengal	122	Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Khandeish	588 bales.
Barsi Nagger	378 „
Berar	1,363 „
Central Provinces	490 „
Dhollera	14 „
Broach	74 „
N. W. Provinces	2,431 „
Central India	61 „
Total	5,399 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone firm.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-5-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-14-0 R.T.
Linseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-2-0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-11-0 B.T.
Popyseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 71-11-0 B.T.
Tilseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbara Ready ..... Rs. 41-0-0
Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 3-0-0 B.T.
Mowraseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready .....Rs. 4-13-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	5,399
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,914
Linseed	1,999
Rape, Rai etc.	32
Gingellyseed	1,363
Poppyseed.....	17
Groundnuts.....	1,789
Castorseed	866
Rice	1,756
Myrabolams	1,017
Cottonseed	3,949
Mowraseed	205
Gram	4
Jowar.....	1,313
Maize	85
Barley	Nil.

A telegraph notification says that telegrams for Basrah will now be accepted at the usual rates.

'Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 180—13.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The following memoranda have been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

COTTON.

The third Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1914-15, states that the latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton are as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	3,666,200	3,499,100
Sind	311,000	6,300
	3,977,200	3,505,400
	7,482,600	

which is 7.4 per cent. over last year's area and 25.3 per cent. over the quinquennial average at the same date. The area in the British District is 9.5 per cent. over last year and 18.4 per cent. over the quinquennial average.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the early variety was sown normally under favourable conditions but the sowing of the late variety was delayed by a fortnight to a month. The heavy and continuous rains of July-August retarded operations, washed away seedlings and necessitated resowings in places. The subsequent break was beneficial to the crop which progressed satisfactorily. In Sind the crop is also in fairly good condition. The picking of the early crop in Gujarat and the Deccan and in Sind began normally in October-November. The late crop is still young.

OUTTURN.

In Gujarat and the North Deccan the crop is estimated to yield between 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal. From its present condition its yield is estimated to be about the normal in Dharwar and about 80 per cent. of the normal elsewhere. In Sind the yield is reported to be about half the normal in Thar and Parker and ⅓ of it elsewhere.

The total estimated outturn stands as under:—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency	787,000	745,500
Sind	115,000	2,100
	902,500	747,600

Total 16,50,100 bales; 2.1 per cent. below last year's yield and about 18.1 per cent. over the average of the previous five years at corresponding date.

In addition to the above, the area returning no regular statistics is estimated to be about 48,000 acres under the crop of which the yield is expected to be about 12,500 bales. The greater portion of this is in Ahmedabad.

RICE.

The second Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1914-15, states that the total reported and estimated area according to latest information received stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	17,44,000	8,37,000
Sind	11,23,000	8,500
	28,67,000	8,45,500
	37,12,500	

which is 0.3 p.c. lower than in the preceding year.

SEASON.

The crop was sown and transplanted under favourable conditions though excessive rains at end of July and early in August washed away seedlings and retarded transplantation in the western parts of the Karnatic in Kanara. However, it throve well under subsequent seasonable rains. In Sind the crop is reported to have done fairly well. In the Presidency and Sind the haresting of the crop began normally in October-November.

OUTTURN.

In Gujarat and the Konkan the crop is estimated to be about the normal. In the Deccan and the Karnatak the yield ranges between 80 to 100 p.c. of the normal. In Sind the crop is estimated to be about three-fourths of the normal.

The total estimated outturn stands as under:—

	British Districts. Cwts.	Native States. Cwts.
Presidency .....:	1,91,92,324	93,92,193
Sind	90,39,004	71,946
	2,82,31,328	94,64,139
	3,76,95,467	

which is 22.6 p.c. in excess of last year. The outturn for British District exceeds that of last year by 23.8 p.c. and the average of the past 5 years by 22.6 p.c.

INDIGO.

The second Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1914-15, states that the total reported and estimated area under Indigo stands as under:

	Acres.
British Districts	1,700
Natives States	2,500
Total	4,200

which is 32 per cent. below the total area for last year. The current year's area in the British Districts is 32 per cent., below last year and 70 per cent. below the decennial average. The cultivation of the crop, which is confined to the two districts in Sind, is steadily diminishing in view of the increased use of artifical Indigo.

SEASON.

The crop is reported to have done fairly well and is estimated to yield about 60 to 75 per cent., of the normal. It was harvested in September-October as usual.

OUTTURN.

The total estimated outturn stands as shown below:—

	Cwts.
British Districts	400
Natives States	600
Total	1,000

which is 38.3 per cent. below that of last year.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS AND T. T. S.

The Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Wednesday next up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bils or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Wednesday, the 23rd December 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

Wednesday the 23rd December has been fixed as the date of sale owing to Thursday the 24th instant being a holiday in Calcutta.

'A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. 180—B8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

Local rainfall has continued in the Central Provinces but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The disturbance affecting north-west India is still feebly marked. Conditions are also slightly unsettled near the Andamans.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north-west India, chiefly in the hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared over the whole Province. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature remains in defect in Rajputana and uper Sind; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana but has risen and is now normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Khandwa has had 0.28" Akola 0.33" and Nagpur 1.58". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the southern districts. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess except at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Night temperature continues above normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.41" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in moderate to considerable excess; day temperature is also above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfal has been local in the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. From the rest of the reporting area in India no precipitation of importance has been reported. Weather is unsettled in Baluchistan and Persia. Moderate cloud has spread over the whole of north-west India. Temperature is rising in this region.

A few showers are likely in the western half of the Central Provinces and possible in the western districts of the Punjab and in upper Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 17th of December, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	75.7	60.0	28	0.27	3.56	—0.76
Do. (16th	76.9	64.6	75	0.11	0.36	—0.61
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	64.5	32.7	91	..	4.14	3.57
Rawalpindi	68.7	37.3	87	..	1.07	0.84
Lahore	67.6	35.0	69	..	0.02	..
Hissar	67.9	37.3	92	..	0.29	—0.23
Ambala	65.8	43.8	70	..	0.33	0.07
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.6	41.2	84	..	0.04	—0.31
Mainpuri	72.2	40.7	65	..	0	—0.25
Jhansi	70.2	42.9	91	..	0	—0.37
Cawnpore	74.1	46.2	79	..	0	—0.49
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobbad	70.7	43.8	49	..	0.52	0.38
Karachi	77.0	56.8	30	..	0.02	—0.09
Ajmer	67.0	41.4	52	..	0.13	—0.13
Jaipore	70.2	38.6	53	..	0.12	—0.14
Kotah	72.4	48.6	57	..	0.28	0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Wyer—	74.4	44.6	44	..	0.16	0.02
Bhuj	76.8	55.1	55	..	0.09	0.03
Dwarka	85.4	62.1	46	..	0	—0.34
Veraval	77.9	44.6	58	..	0.21	—0.06
Rajkot	83.4	52.6	68	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	86.1	60.1	74	..	0.70	0.56
Surat	83.4	60.0	84	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	81.5	52.7	45	..	0.05	—0.10
Deesa	74.1	50.8	71	..	0.45	0.24
Neemuch	79.7	54.7	69	..	0.85	0.41
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.8	55.7	65	..	0	—0.60
Saugor	75.8	50.8	52	..	0	—0.69
Hoshangabad	80.1	57.2	68	..	1.34	0.68
Khandwa	87.2	59.2	94	0.28	0.48	—0.18
Akola	88.5	59.5	92	0.33	0.55	—0.17
Amra oti	83.6	58.6	92	0.02	0.30	—0.43
Nagpur	81.7	57.6	91	1.58	2.10	1.22
Chanda	85.1	66.8	85	..	0.33	—0.52
Raipur	80.7	64.8	88	..	0.08	—0.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.8	70.8	84	..	0.18	—0.30
Ratnagiri	86.5	75.1	88	..	0.42	—0.06
Mormugao	85.0	75.7	95	..	1.48	0.85
Karwar	86.9	72.2	93	..	5.67	3.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Ahmednagar	88.6	67.1	91	..	1.78	1.37
Malegaon	87.4	64.5	70	..	1.66	0.77
Poona	89.0	62.7	76	..	0.56	—0.37
Sholapur	84.5	67.2	74	..	2.36	2.13
Bijapur	83.2	69.4	64	..	2.79	1.74
Belgaum	82.4	63.5	75	..	3.77	2.12
Aurangabad	87.8	66.7	77	0.41	1.07	0.41
Nyzamabad (Indur).	85.1	65.6	72	..	0.79	—0.04
Hyderabad	82.0	65.5	80	..	0.18	—0.78
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.0	76.0	72	..	3.45	0.44
Calicat	87.8	75.5	86	..	3.83	—1.48
Cochin	90.5	74.2	73	..	11.8	4.37
Colombo	87.4	75.5	89	..	14.30	—1 19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	86.0	70.0	84	..	0.66	—5.07
Bellary	92.8	67.0	72	..	2.67	0.60
Guddapah	90.3	68.3	76	..	2.52	—1.38
Madras	86.1	71.7	93	..	14.80	—2.11
Bangalore	84.8	60.8	88	..	1.88	—1.57
Coimbator	87.6	65.0	78	..	2.86	—1.98
Trichinopoly	87.7	70.1	83	..	4.79	—1.60
Negapatam	86.1	73.9	86	0.03	17.94	—3.80

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.919 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.3degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1 „
Dew Point	69.8 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.780 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—10)	2 8
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 „
Minimum do. do.	72.0 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NW. NNW, N.
movement of Wind from midnight to Midnight	miles 125

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. 180—D3.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th December 1914 was 30.139 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Nil ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Nil. ft.	in.
		Dec.				Dec.				
TH	17	m	10	54	27	2	17	m	5	10	20	1
									5	0a	14	6
F.	18	m	0	2	30	7	18	m	6	1	19	7
			11	45	27	2			5	46a	14	0
S.	19	m	0	46	30	7	19	m	6	50	18	5
			0	35a	27	0			6	31a	14	10
SUN	20	m	1	29	30	5	20	m	7	33	18	4
			1	24a	26	7			7	15a	15	11
M.	21	m	2	11	29	5	21	m	8	26	18	6
			2	14a	25	11			7	58a	17	3
TU.	22	m	2	52	28	6	22	m	9	16	18	8
		m	3	32	27	5			8	41a	18	8
W.	23		4	2a	24	6	23	m	10	10	18	11
									9	26a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
17 (Thursday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m.
18 (Friday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 5m.
19 (Saturday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 6m.
20 (Sunday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 6m.
21 (Monday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 7m
22 (Tuesday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m.
23 (Wednesday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 19th Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h. p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 5-1m. a. m. hrs, 1-7m. Quarter 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

THE "HOLY" RAILWAY TO MECCA.

A GERMAN HIGH-ROAD TO EGYPT.

In a recent number of "Army and Navy" the writer of an interesting article on the railway which was built in Arabia, ostensibly for the benefit of pilgrims to Mecca, discusses the question whether this railway is really a "holy" railway or a German high-road to Egypt:—

Seeing that the Sacred Railway has been carried out in accordance with principles diametrically opposed to those generally governing such undertakings, and recalling its substantial character and complete equipment, it is scarcely possible to believe that it was built purely and simply for teligious purposes. Every mile bears the imprint of German machinations, while the circumstance that it coincides closely in every respect with the military railways built in Germany has special significance. Being laid well to the rest of the river Jordan, a force contemplating an attack upon the line would have to traverse long stretches of sterile country. The Red Sea termini are almost opposite Port Sudan, whence runs a railway to Arabia to make junction with the Sudan Railway. At Damascus connexion with the line extending to Aleppo is made, and from the latter point the railway has been extended to effect a junction with the Baghdad Railway.

All things considered, the writer concludes it is impossible to ignore the fact that the Sacred Railway is more suitably adapted to military than to pilgrimage traffic, and seeing that at Scutari it links up with the railway system of Europe, one may well ask, Is the "Holy" railway to Mecca the German high-road to Egypt?

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

UNITED PROVINCES COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee held at Allahabad on the 13th instant a number of delegates to the Madras Congress having been elected, the committee also proceeded to discuss the amendment of the Congress Constitution. The committee was opposed on the one hand to the retention of the provision which compels every public body to affiliate itself to a Provincial Congress Committee before it can be recognised as a part of the Congress organisation, and, on the other, to the extension of the right of electing delegates to public meetings by anybody and everybody To concede the right, it was thought, would be to strike at the root of the Congress organisation. What is wanted is elasticity in place of the present rigidity, which experience has shown to be detrimental to the spread of the Congress organisation and propaganda. And this could be best secured in the opinion of the Committee, by extending the right of electing delegates to public bodies and associations, whether affiliated to a Provincial Congress Committee or not, that have publicly accepted the first article of the constitution of the Congress, and to public meetings held under their auspices. The proposal has the merit of keeping in view the basic principles of the Congress and at the same time bringing it into harmony with existing facts.

The only other question of importance discussed by the Committee was the position of Indians in the colonies, which has for years past been agitating the Indian mind. In view of the importance of the subject, the president of the Committee, Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, was asked to submit a representation on its behalf to the Government of India.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. 180—C17

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17.

Ceylon	Andersen	Gottenberg Nov. 1'
Tsushima Maru	Combes	Glasgow Oct. 25.
Caunizario	Smith	Hull Nov. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17.

Kasara	Gulliver	Persian Gulf
Flamanian	Cruickshank	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:
S.S. King Edward Sampson Durban

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
S.S. Orsolo for Genoa
S.S. Pekin Maru for Kobe
S.S. Virawa for Persian Gulf

S. S. Ceylon:—The steamer Ceylon, 3,266 tons, Captain C. C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gottenberg, which port she left on Nov. 1 with a general cargo and five cabin passengers.

S. S. Tsushima Maru:—The steamer Tsushima Maru, 4,314 tons, Captain E. Combes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she left on Oct. 25 with a general cargo, one cabin and 2 deck passengers.

S. S. Cannizario:—The steamer Cannizario, 3,898 tons, Captain W. H. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull which port she left on Nov. 13 with a general cargo, and coal.

S. S. Flamanian:—The City Line steamer Flamanian 2,218 tons, Captain Cruickshank, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Cochin with a general cargo.

S. S. King Edward:—The steamer King Edward, 2,831 tons Captain J. Sampson, will sail to-day for Durban with ballast.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th and is due here on the 21st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday December 17th, 1914.

Hatumet.....Peters.....Muncherjee & Co
Heim.....Eriksen.....F. F. Campbell
Inveran.....Adam.....R. G. Baldock
Lawoe.....Smith.....Khandwani & Co
St. Patrick.....May.....K. Nixon & Co
Wakasa Maru.....Etsumo.....N. Y. K. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

100 Ton Crane Kirklee.....Curri.....W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ross.....Clark.....J. F. & Co
Freienfels.....Hocking.....W. & A. G. & Co
Hokkai Maru.....Okamura.....O. S. K. Co
Nubia.....Garwood.....P. & O. Co
Mansuri.....Gore.....T. Morrison
Palamcotta.....M. M. & Co.
Silkh.....Elliott.....T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Upada.....Brocqcg.....M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sarasvati...443....Nolda..... Bo. S. N Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amason.....Beem.....
Caithness.....Rideland.....W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid.....Dick.....K. N. & Co
Circassia.....Osborne.....W & A. G. & Co.
City of Manchester.....Scobie.....K. N. & Co
Castalia.....Breuel.....W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia.....P. & O. Co.
Ceylon.....Andersler.....
Cannizario.....Smith.....
Dalemoor.....Taylor.....T. M. & Co.
Earl of Farfar.....Henry.....T. M. & Co
Elsia.....Kinnaird.....W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Diu.....Aboo.....Purshotum & Co.
Glenelg.....Morrison.....T. M. & Co
Hynford.....Horne.....M. M. & Co
Inveralmond.....Venus.....A. Yule & Co

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DAMAGES FOR COLLISION.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

H. J. DIXON & Co. v. S. S. THE GUICWAR. *(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)*

This was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed over Rs. 6,000 being damages occasioned to them by the alleged negligent navigation of the defendant ship.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Kemp appeared for the defendant ship.

At about 8-30 a.m. in the morning of the 18th September a motor launch belonging to the plaintiff company was proceeding in a certain direction in the Bombay harbour having left Prince's Dock. It had on board a fitter who was steering it and was attending to her engines and also a khalasi. In the launch was being carried that morning a steam valve chest which was to have been delivered repaired on board another vessel in the stream. After the launch had proceeded some distance her engine suddenly broke down; and could not be restarted. As a consequence the launch began to drift with the tide. At that time the P. & O. S.S. Guicwar with some tugs in tow was proceeding towards the mail boat S. S. Persia to bring away the mails and at the moment the engine of the motor launch stopped the S.S. Guicwar was moving fast in the direction of the launch. As soon as the man in charge of the launch saw the S.S. Guicwar he and the khalasi shouted and waved their hands to acquaint the S.S. Guicwar of their helpless condition. The plaintiff alleged that either the man on the S.S. Guicwar did not observe the signal or, if he did observe them, he did nothing but came at great speed towards the launch till within ten yards of her. Then suddenly she put her bow to the front. By so doing she herself cleared the launch but one of the tugs which she was towing struck the motor-launch on her front side. The result was a violent impact and the motor launch foundered and was totally lost with everything on board. The plaintiffs alleged that if the S.S. Guicwar had been properly handed the accident could have been avoided and that it was solely due to negligence on the part of those in charge of her. The plaintiffs prayed for the arrest and sale of the defendant ship, and for payment to the plaintiffs out of the sale proceeds of the damages sustained by them.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants alleged that the sea was rough on that day. The motor launch being an overtaking vessel was according to the rules of the road, bound to keep clear of or to give way to the S. S. Guicwar. The defendent ship reversed her engines as soon as she perceived the helpless condition of the launch but it was too late to avert an accident. The defendant ship had done all she could to avert the collision and men on board her had acted reasonably as prudent men would under the circumstances and were not guilty of any negligence. The liability to pay the damages claimed was denied.

THE JUDGMENT.

After hearing evidence and arguments his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship said that the question was whether the S. S. Guicwar could have avoided the collision. First, the plaintiff's launch was making across the Guicwar's bows and was bound to give way if there was any risk of collision. The distance at which she could have crossed the S. S. Guicwar's bows could be calculated with sufficient accuracy from the evidence. The accident was witnessed by three officers from the S. S. Secunghee which was near by and by Mr. Braithwaite from the S. S. Nawab which followed the S. S. Guicwar at a distance of 200 feet. The plaintiff's launch must have been about 100 yards off the bows of the S. S. Guicwar. More probably it was between 50 and 100 yards; it was impossible to be more accurate. Taking the distance to be 75 yards, the question arose what was the S.S. Guicwar to do. The sarang saw the motor launch cross in front. If she had continued her course she would have been safe. He did not notice that there was anything wrong with the launch till it began to drift in the direction of the S. S. Guicwar. His Lordship felt satisfied that as soon as he realized the danger he gave orders for stopping and reversing the engines. The S. S. Guicwar was going at 3 knots an hour and it was obvious that the distance would be lessened at 3 to 4 miles an hour and it would be only about a minute or minute and a half before there must have been a collision. His Lordship said that the bows of the S. S. Guicwar were not turned to port but as soon as she began to lose way the action of the tide would tend to turn her bow to port. In his Lordship's opinion the S.S. Guicwar did what she ought to have done viz., reversion her engines but the distance was so short that the collision could not be avoided. There was no negligence and the plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs, Smetham Byrne & Co.; Solicitors for the defendants, Little & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P, Valibai widow v Goculdas Karsondas, Madh K and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

Short Causes.

1289-14—Nanu H and Co, Sheriff Dewji Canji v Nazurally and Kumrudin a firm, Vachha and Co.

1363-14—Payne and Co, Bai Jimbabai widow and anr v Mulla Ebrahimji Rajbhoy.

Long Causes.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

1507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Gooiam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M & M Halimabai and anr. Amirbibi widow and ors. S. A. Tyabji Tyabji W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
After the Appellate Side Court work is over.

For Consent Decree.

649-14—Captain and V, Fatmaboo and anr v Salebhai Jafferbhai Motiwalla and ors, Nanu H and Co, Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

639-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co. a firm Khambatta and Co. For postponement.

Short Cause.

1073-14—Chitnis M & K Ahmedbhai Vallibhai v. Memon Mahomedbhai Haji Hassani Nadersha & D.

Long Causes.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.

545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

350-13—Ard. H. D & Co. Ruttonbai widow v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M.

374-13—Ard H D & Co, Lakhmichand Damji v R. D Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J and M.

695-13—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors. Matu J & M Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1201-14—Daph F and D, Vajeram Sakerram Divan v M N Motiwalla.

To speak to the minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Comr.

778-14—Bick M R and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Bhaichand Karamchand and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suit.

1-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, P Nusserwanji and Co a firm v The S S Wartenfels, E F Nicholson, Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S, Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

219-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Tha.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Purunand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Purunand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

399-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

SUMMER OUTFITS—NEW STOCK
Just To Hand

Tussore Suits — — from Rs. 15
Soft Shirts — — „ „ 2-8
Silk Suits — — from Rs. 35
Cold Neglige Shirts — „ „ 4
Helmet's — Rs. 15-12 & 19 each
Hawkes Best American Silk Socks .. — — — Rs. 3-8 per pa

We have now a Complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, December 17.)

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Yasukichi Yatabe as Consul for Japan at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The services of Mr. W. C. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department for employment as Assistant Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmedabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place the following officers on special duty as Assistant Censors with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties:—

At Bombay:—Messrs. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., H. M. Haslehust, Assistant Superintendent of Police, J. W. Roland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, D. B. Sothers, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Lieut. P. J. R. Wigely, Bombay Political Department, and W. S. Mangon, Retired Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

First at Poona, subsequently at Bombay:—Messrs. A. M. Green, I.C.S., and F. W. Gerrard, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

At Bombay:—W. C. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent of Police, from 3rd to 14th October 1914.

At Poona, first in the Telegraph Office, subsequently in the Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police:—Mr. E. P. White, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

At Belgaum:—Messrs. W. A. Dubois, Retired District Superintendent of Police, and H. M. Kirkwood, Assistant Collector of Excise.

At Karachi:—Mr. P. M. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The services of Captain H. W. Wilberforce-Bell are temporarily replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. H. R. Lynch-Blosse, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Beale, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain L. D. Rollo, 96th Berar Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain W. L. Meade relieved.

Mr. W. B. Manley, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, passed on the 3rd November 1914, an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts noted against their names:—

Mr. Edward Gawan Taylor, I.C.S., (Ahmednagar).

Mr. Francis Charteris Davidson, I.C.S., (Satara).

Mr. Douglas Reay Norman, I.C.S., (Belgaum.)

Mr. Godfrey Davis, I.C.S., (Ahmedabad).

The following appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Acting Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to be Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Mr. E. Fahey to act as Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. E. J. Davar, with effect from the 9th November 1914, until further orders.

Government Notification granting Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st December 1914, is cancelled.

Mr. G. R. Holland to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue vice Mr. H. G. Bulkley proceeded on leave.

Mr. A. F. Gonsalves to act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, vice Mr. D. B. Sothers, on deputation.

Mr. R. P. Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. C. R. Watkins, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been reposted to Bombay.

Mr. P. W. Singleton, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th December 1914.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara.

Lieut-Col. J. B. Smith, M.B., M.Ch. (R.U.I.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H. (Cantab.), I.M.S., to be on special duty.

The following temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons are appointed Assistant Surgeons of the Third Grade:—

Messrs. Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia, L.M. & S., Shridhar Atmaram Phatak, L.M. & S., R. N. Kawde, L.M. & S.

Dr. H. C. Venis, Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, has been allowed an extension of special leave for four months.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Lieut. Montague Denoon Mawe is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 30th November 1914.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Captain N. L. Inkson is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st December 1914.

Volunteer Corps.—Exchanges.—The following officers are permitted to exchange with effect from the 23rd November 1914:—

Major T. S. Novis, I.M.S., Medical Officer, from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to the Bombay Light Horse.

Captain S. A. Powell, Medical Officer, from the Bombay Light Horse to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The following officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 29th October 1914:—Messrs. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., Kshitis Chandra Sen, I.C.S., M. R. Wheatley Johnson, I.C.S., and Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., passed on 8th December 1914 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, vice Major F. M. Westropp, R.E., on Military duty.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik District, vice Mr. Harrison.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Bhaskar Gangadhar Modak, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

GERMANY AND HER DUPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The telegram dated Sofia, 16th Dec. (published in your issue to-day) regarding German intrigues in the Balkan States should open the eyes of the Mahomedan world as to the true character of Germany's dealings with Turkey. Although no sensible person for a movement ever dreamt but that Germany was using Turkey for its own ends and purposes, yet it almost passes belief that a nation that professes to be the most civilized and cultured throughout the world should be so despicably mean and dishonourable as to cause it to be publicly stated that she does not care what happens to the only nation which has sided with her, (though, of course, as we know not whole-heartedly), since the war began. It would be only right and fair that the news now published, of Germany's motives in dragging Turkey into the war, should be widely spread amongst those Mahomedans who are not in a position to learn the real facts of the case.—Yours, etc.,

B

Dec. 17.

THE GERMAN JESUIT FATHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As an old Xavierian I have learnt with great regreat that the German Jesiut Fathers of St. Xavier's School and College and St. Mary's School are to be interned at Ahmednagar, those over 45 years of age being allowed to proceed to Khandalla. No doubt the Government, or probably the military authorities, have their reasons for acting so, but to the ordinary man they are not apparent, especially when the Indian contingents have long been in the firing line, when the Emden is no more and when the eastern seas are clearn of all enemy vessels. Even in England where there is so much scope for mischiefmaking there is at present a cry for a more generous treatment of enemy subjects and which was voiced in the Commons by no less a person than Mr. Bonar Law. The Prime Minister's reply that injustice was bound to be done in individual cases at such a time cannot, of course, be an argument for inflicting hardship without any justifying necessity and specially where it is so undeserved as in the present case. There are at present about 600 students in St. Xavier's College most of whom have to appear for the University examinations in March next. There are over 1,400 students in St. Xavier's School and over 600 in St. Mary's School over 80 of whom are orphan boarders. It is obvious how much inconvenience will be suffered by the boys as well as by the greatly reduced staff. One should have expected that the pure and unselfish work of these Fathers in our midst for a great number of years was deserving of a better reward. Even now it is not too late to hope that the authorities might be disposed to reconsider their order and thus deal fairly by a well-meaning and hard working brotherhood, who have no polities of their own, and whose sympathies as well as interests are with England which protects them and not with Germany which has driven them away.

I shall be much obliged by your inserting the above in your widely read paper.—Yours, etc.,

D. P. SETHNA.

Bombay, December 17th.

[While publishing the above letter, it is necessary to point out that there may be good reasons for the action taken, of which our correspondent's letter takes no account. And we have no doubt such action would not have been taken without good reasons. —Editor, "B.C."]

TRADE WITH ENEMY.

PAYMENTS AUTHORISED BY GOVERNMENT

With reference to the Proclamations recently issued regarding trading with enemy countries, a notification by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, dated 12th instant, authorises all British subjects residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to make payments for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports to the agents of shipowners resident in an enemy country.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN AUSTRIA.

WELL TREATED IN A CASTLE NEAR TRIESTE.

The American Consul at Bombay, Mr. Henry D. Baker, has received from the American Consul at Trieste, Mr. Ralph C. Busser, who is in charge of British interests at that port, information concerning 28 Indian prisoners of war from Calcutta, and nine from Bombay. These Indians had been employed as stokers on the steamer Spuma of the Societa di Navigazione Libera, when they were taken prisoners of war.

A translation is enclosed of a newspaper article in the "Triester Tagblatt" of November 10th, 1914, as follows:—

The American Consul, Mr. Ralph C. Busser, who has also charge here of British, French, Japanese and other national interests motored last Sunday to Laibach, accompanied by Mrs. Busser, for the purpose of visiting the prisoners of war interned in Schlossberg Castle. The Consul took with him a quantity of winter garments, etc., contributed by charitable British, French and native residents of Trieste. Also the Society di Navigazione Libera of Trieste gave pecuniary aid to the British Indian prisoners who were formerly employed on their ships.

The Castle is in a picturesque position and has recently been put in a habitable condition. Among the interned are 28 Indians from Calcutta and 9 from Bombay, 3 Maltese and a few Frenchmen. Mr. Busser interrogated through their chiefs every one of the prisoners, all of whom praised the authorities for their treatment. In consideration of the religious customs of the Indian prisoners, most of whom are Mahomedans, the Government furnishes them live lambs, which they are allowed to slaughter and prepare in their own kitchen according to Mahomedan rites. Also rice, bread, etc., in ample quantities are supplied to them. The hygienic conditions were excellent.

The Consul parted with the prisoners leaving them money to buy cigarettes and promising to collect for them additional clothing and shoes needed in the approaching winter. Consul Busser was favourably impressed with the benevolent treatment of these prisoners of war on the part of the Austrian authorities.

RAILWAY TO JOIN BURMA WITH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 17.

The staff of State Railway engineers are now at work at Akyab with regard to the proposed routes for a railway to join Burma with India.

THE TSAR'S TEMPERANCE DECREE.

AN ALL-DRY PETROGRAD.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe writes as follows in the "Daily Mail" from Petrograd under date Nov. 15:—

Extraordinary scenes were witnesed here yesterday as the result of the order that no alcoholic drinks should be sold anywhere, not even in restaurants, after to-morrow. This order has been published for some days but apparently it was not until yesterday morning that people realised what was meant, and the consequence of this realisation was a rush by a large proportion of the inhabitants to the wine shops.

Even the big, expensive grocery establishments were crowded with householders anxious to lay in a stock sufficient to last them until the end of the war. Many shops had long queues of people outside patiently waiting their turn to be served. As I passed one of these I heard someone say, "It's like a Chaliapin night at the Opera!"

Until late at night the wine sellers went on packing baskets and filling cabs with cases of clarest, Sauterne, and booking orders for instant delivery. Only light wines were obtainable. Port and sherry were prohibited, and at the same time spirits were forbidden. Beer was not bought in large quantities because it is too light to keep.

The brewers complain that they are ruined, and are appealing to the Government to allow them to brew a beer with a very small percentage of alcohol. The tee-total party oppose this measure, and are hoping that the complete prohibition will be extended to the whole of Russia and firmly maintained even after the war.

Most of the restaurants in Petrograd intend to close. Their proprietors say people will not dine out if they cannot drink wine. They prefer to dine at home, where they have their own cellars. Also it must be remembered that the profit the restaurants make on food is very small, and that they depend for their prosperity on the sale of wines and spirits, which is now illegal.

A BRITISH DINNER.

Fortunately the British colony managed to give a dinner in honour of fifty patriotic young men, who are going home to volunteer for active service, just before the prohibition came. The effect was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting the colony has ever held. The only shadow of melancholy was the fate of one of the volunteers, who returning from a visit to his doctor with a certificate of fitness for military service in his pocket, had his foot cut off by an electric car, and, failing to gain admission to any of the several crowded hospitals to which he was taken, bled to death.

This ready response to their country's call on the part of the Petrograd volunteers is in cheering contrast with the attitude of the larger number of Germans living in Russia, who say they do not want to have anything more to do with Germany, and would rather become Russian subjects.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

REGULATIONS FOR FURLOUGH, REAPPOINTMENT AND PENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 17.

The following regulations have been approved with respect to the Government servants who may be permitted to proceed on active service out of India as volunteers:—(a) In addition to pay and allowances of their army rank a furlough pay will be admissible to such officials for the period they are employed on service; (b) Absence at the front will not be regarded as interruption of duty for leave already earned; (c) Service at the front will count as pension but not leave; (d) Civil officers holding appointments on incremental pay may count towards increment the period spent on military duty; (e) Any Government servant permitted to volunteer for active service overseas will have the right on return to civil duty to resume the appointment which he was previously holding or an appointment of the same class.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was generally beneficial rain during week ending 15th December 1914 in Ratnagiri, Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. It was injurious to rabi crops in Belgaum. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats, in two States of Rewa Kantha, withering in two talukas and one petha of Poona and in three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing generally continues. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka and one petha of Poona. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak, risen in Sind and Gujarat and were steady elsewhere.

President Cavanaugh, of Notre Dame University, has cabled to Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, offering facilities on behalf of the Faculty of the Notre Dame for a select number of students from Louvain to attend continuation classes and proceed with research work, the costs of their board and lodging to be borne by Notre Dame University.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(To be run on Saturday Dec. 19, 1914.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday Dec. 17, 1914:—

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Lithosian, Sly Kiss, Veera, Lady Douglas, Twa Brigs, Lola, Bachelor's Knot and Pastel.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Haify, Kayid, Shami, Chaser, Royal Court, Best Chance, and Royalist.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

King Mac, Necklet, Lotus, Sir Peter, Sphere, Rising Dawn, Kassum, Arrem, Alman, Makbul, Crisis, Kaiumers, Present, Young Titus, Heliograph, Powerful, Sirmust, and Khailan.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha, Raspberry, Bravo, Minerva, Maasal, and Ace of Hearts.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lotus, Necklet, Night Hawk, Marigold, Engine, Sherali, Aye Aye Sir, Dhaif, Allah, Mulberry, Ringmaster, Badger, Biglig, Nayel Pasha, Back Bay, American Spot, Guldasta, and Meteor.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Beethoven, Marigold, Sheriff, Zigomar, Lord Satu, Small Diamond, Young Thara, Guinea Mohur, Agent, Quality, Advocate, Columbus, Tawdry, The Tetrarch, and Matador.

DEATH OF A JESUIT FATHER.

His many friends and pupils will regret to learn of the death of the Rev. Father E. Usteri, S. J., who had been a professor in the St. Xavier's College for over thirty years. The deceased had retired from active work some years ago, as age was telling upon his health, and he died a peaceful death in the College premises on Wednesday evening. The body was removed to the St. Xavier's High School. Hall, where an Office for the Dead was performed on Thursday morning, presided over by the Archbishop, and attended by many of the late Father's old pupils and friends of all nationalities. The cortege started from the school premises at 8-30 in the morning, and the remains were interred at Sewree, the funeral ceremony which was very simple, being performed by the Rev. Father Boese, who is acting as Father Superior.

Born of a very aristocratic patrician family at Zurich on 25th July 1839, Father Usteri studied in the universities of Halle and Berlin, and became a curate under his father, who was a protestant. In 1863, he became a pastor, but a year afterwards gave up his position and became a Roman Catholic. He entered the Society of Jesus in September, 1865, and came to India on 1st January, 1873. He has remained in this country ever since without a break. He first joined St. Vincent's School at Poona, and in 1878 was transferred to St. Patrick's School in Karachi. Here he taught for four years, when he came to St. Xavier's College, Bombay, where he taught Roman Literature, Roman Law and Latin. In Bombay Father Usteri made a circle of innumerable friends owing to his wit and genial disposition. He loved his brethren and pupils here so much that when the Father Superior some years ago offered to send him home to spend the evening of his days in comfort there, he refused, preferring to stay and die among his friends in this country. In Bombay and Bandora, Father Usteri had been the spiritual director of a large number of Catholics for many years.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The total collection upto the 10th instant of the Madras War Fund amounts to Rs. 21,62,458-15-4. Subscriptions collected for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund amount to Rs. 7,11,597-14-9.

BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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